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The Literary Digest

for January 18, 1936

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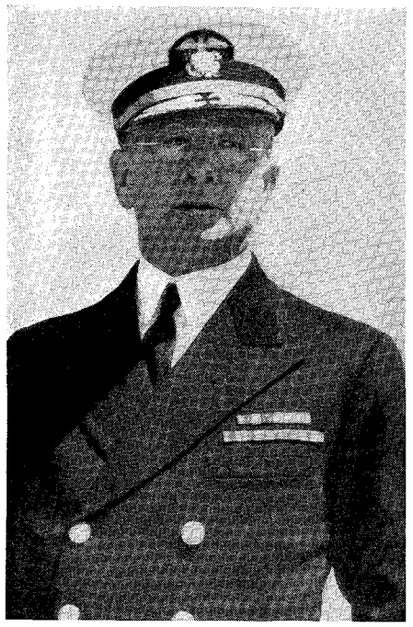
National Defense

Uncle Sam's New Key-Man Afloat

Admiral Reeves Soon to Step From Flag-Ship's Quarter-Deck, Yielding Command of Fighting Forces to Vice Admiral Hepburn



To Vice Admiral Hepburn goes the Navy's highest command afloat

At 9:31 A.M., on July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba, a young midshipman watched his ship, the U.S.S. *Iowa*, hoist the signal: "Enemy in Sight." Not long afterward, fifteen miles westward, he saw the Spanish armored cruiser *Vizcaya* strike her colors, and, flaming wildly, run ashore at Aserraderos. He helped save the foemen.

Not quite thirty-eight years later, Vice Admiral Arthur Japy Hepburn, U.S.N., now Commander of the Navy's Scouting Force, will wear a third stripe of half-inch gold lace on his sleeves above the two-inch golden band that connotes flag-rank as he sees the four-starred blue flag of a full admiral break out on the aftermast of the flag-ship.

Then, at fifty-eight he will be Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, America's No. 1 man afloat. To win that post, a naval officer sees—and produces—service.

Flag-Hoisting

When Vice Admiral Hepburn takes over from Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves, there will be colorful flag-hoisting ceremonies at San Pedro, California, and other fighting jobs for a dozen other fighting men.

The officer who takes the key-post afloat, Vice Admiral Hepburn, is small, slightly built, wears spectacles, and has a delightful, approachable personality. Altho extremely popular in Washington circles, where golf is the service man's sport, he is something of a duffer at the game. His chief hobby is science.

Liberal-minded and unexcitable, he is considered well above the mental average of service men. He is noted for willingness to consider the views of junior officers, tho they may not coincide with his. Typical of this is his habit of taking as assistant at naval conferences (he has attended several as a technical adviser) an officer who disagrees with him on sea-power policies.

This change in the Navy's key-command is well received by service journals.

Army & Navy Journal finds the Navy looking "with approval on the selection for its high command announced by Secretary Swanson. . . .

"Admiral Hepburn. . . . not only has an excellent record on the fighting-ships of the Navy, but he is also an expert on the subject of naval limitations by international agreements.

"While serving as Director of Naval Intelligence in 1925 and 1926, Admiral Hepburn was assigned as a naval member of the American representation of the Three-Power Conference for Limitation of Naval Armament at Geneva.

"Again, in 1929, he went to London as naval adviser to the American representation at the Naval Conference there. When limitations were again discussed, in 1932 and 1933, at Geneva, Admiral Hepburn returned as adviser for the American delegation."

"Worthy Successor"

Army & Navy Register points out that the high-command changes "will step up afloat officers well worthy of trust in directing the Navy's fighting forces. Admiral Hepburn, of outstanding brains, is rated among his fellow officers as one of their key-men. He is a worthy successor of that well-beloved sailorman, Admiral Reeves. He distinguished himself particularly in the responsible job of directing operations from the submarine-chaser base at Queenstown during the World War."

"The Navy Department has placed the major command of the Fleet in most capable hands," Carl Gardner, Editor of *Our Navy*, told THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"The new officers now selected for key-positions have worked under Admiral Reeves for two years. They have been tried and found capable, and they can be counted upon to lead the American Navy to even greater heights of accomplishment and perfection. The opinion of the rank and file of the Navy is that they merit their appointments, and have received them purely from the standpoint of their ability as leaders and commanders.

"This year and 1937 will be tremendously important years in the affairs of *Our Navy*. Much of the new construction designed to bring the American naval establishment to parity with Great Britain will take to the water. Not only, therefore, shall we have a first line of defense composed of modern ships, capable of defending our interests and possessions, but the new appointments of ranking officers assure us that our Fleet will have very capable leaders."

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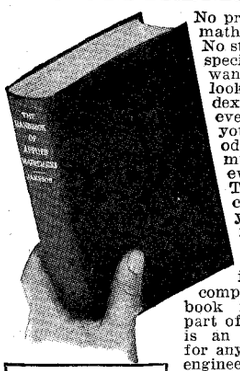

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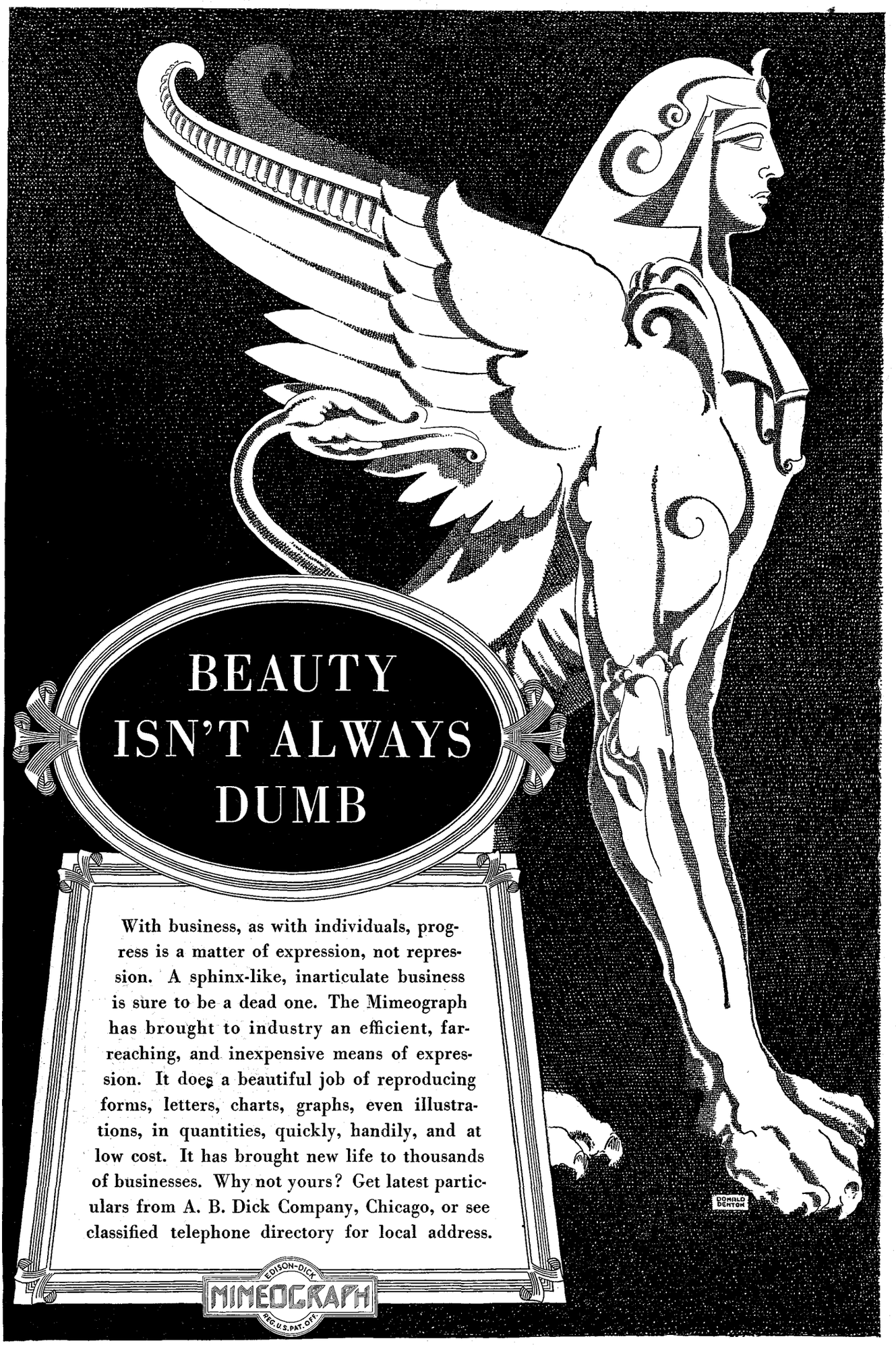
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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JANUARY 18, 1936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Seething Vacuum of the AAA

New Dealers Seek Solutions, Congress Gets Bills, Farmers Try to Plan Substitutes; Constitutional Amendment Debated

© Harris & Ewing

Louis J. Taber, of the National Grange: he opposes constitutional amendment to validate the AAA

Six Supreme Court Justices chatted amiably with other guests at a traditional White House reception one night last week. Three stayed away for reasons of their own.

A few days before, six of the Justices had demolished the AAA. Three had dissented, but the lines of division on the two occasions were not parallel.

This Monday the Court threw out an attempted test of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act. It also ruled that taxes tied up in AAA suits must go back to the processors, but it did not rule on recovery of taxes already collected and paid out to farmers.

Lights burned late in Administration offices in the hunt for something to salvage out of the wreckage of the AAA.

Farmers wanted to know what, if anything, would replace their canceled benefit payments for crop control.

More than 6,000 AAA employees, many stranded in faraway places when the Treasury cut off pay-checks, wanted to know what would become of their jobs.

The Government wanted to know how to get the money to pay for farm contracts already filled in good faith. The budget had been thrown awry when the Supreme Court erased prospective receipts from processing taxes.

Democrats awaited orders on whether to try bolstering the tottering New Deal or to seek an amendment to the Constitution curbing the Supreme Court's power.

Republicans scratched about for something better than the AAA to offer to the farmers.

"What should the plan be?" asked the Emporia *Gazette* (Ind.-Rep.), from the center of the Kansas farm country.

"That's not solely up to the bigwigs in smug metropolitan settings, enticing farmers to accept the slicker ideas as their own. The saner suggestions will come from farmers—perhaps from the 60,000 part-time committeemen who realized the defects and impending consequences of the march toward collectivism among contract-signers if the AAA had become permanent."

Farmers Consulted

Naturally, farmers were consulted first. At the call of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, 100 of their leaders rushed to Washington for a week-end conference. There they rallied around the President and the Secretary for a program of production control through soil conservation. Farmers who used their land properly in rotating crops would get cash rewards.

Secretary Wallace warned them of obstructionists.

George N. Peek, on the eve of the conference, urged a return to the old farm-relief idea—higher protective tariffs. Mr. Peek, now a New Deal exile, helped draft the original AAA.

Most of those at the Washington conference attended as mourners at the bier of the AAA.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that he had always considered the AAA economically sound. Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, while opposing constitutional change, wanted to make sure that contracts would be paid.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) doubts that farmers are unanimous in their grief.

"The head of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, for example, says the majority of farmers hoped they would be freed from 'the whole thing,'" it notes, "and the Agricultural Commissioner of Michigan expresses the belief that the State as a whole would be better off without the AAA, since Michigan 'contributed $2.50 for every dollar received in benefit payments.'"

Subsidy Foreseen

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) was convinced that the farmers would be heeded and some way found to subsidize them.

"For the political power of the farmers in this country is very great," it said, "much greater, in fact, than their numbers warrant.

"It was great enough to force the parsimonious Hoover to appropriate his famous $500,000,000 dissolving fund. It was great enough to force Republicans, at their last convention, to promise a greater generosity. It was great enough to bring all save six of the Republican Senators in the ensuing Congress to vote for the AAA despite the fact that that was a Democratic measure. It was great enough to bring Col. Frank Knox, who wants to displace Mr. Roosevelt, to promise that if he were elected he'd be even more lavish with the farmers than Mr. Roosevelt has been."

As soon as Congress could recover from the shock of the Supreme Court's decision, it went into action. Two suggested amend-

Keystone

Edward A. O'Neal, President of American Farm Bureau Federation: he thought the AAA was sound

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ments to the Constitution and three farm relief bills were offered.

Inside and outside Congress, Republicans followed sectional as well as political lines.

Governor Landon of Kansas, Republican Presidential possibility, urged the Government to fulfil its existing contractual obligations with the nation's farmers.

Seeking the name of the Republican most likely to take the lead in working out a constructive and affirmative agrarian answer to the AAA upset, Lemuel F. Parton of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) found agreement in Washington on one man: Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

"Persons here who aren't running a temperature," he said, "expect much from him in reconciling opposed views and in helping shape a farm policy within constitutional boundaries."

Constitutional Line

Meanwhile, it seemed to many that the only alternative to complete repudiation of the New Deal was an extension of those boundaries.

"Perhaps we are witnessing the twilight of the gods of national economic planning," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.). "This Supreme Court decision seems to drive us inevitably to the conclusion that the Constitution prevents the Federal Government from establishing a statutory planned economy."

"A clean knockout" of a "contraption," said the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.). Delivery from "the most dangerous concentration of power in the hands of one man ever conceived this side of the Atlantic," said the Akron *Beacon Journal* (Ind.-Rep.). Other papers joined in hailing the end to "bureaucratic dictatorship." But there were those who saw "dictatorship" in the Supreme Court stand.

"It is inconceivable that the good sense of a democracy will tolerate very much longer such use of judicial power," said *The Nation*, liberal weekly. "If Mr. Roosevelt has courage he will make the limitation of this power in declaring acts unconstitutional a major part of his campaign."

Presidential Aim

All that the President said officially last week was that "the attainment of justice and prosperity for American agriculture remains an immediate constant objective of my Administration."

Through it all, the farmer remained the immediate concern. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) was particularly worried.

"By declaring that, because the power to regulate agriculture is not specifically granted in so many words," it said, "legislation to that end by Congress is 'forbidden,' the Supreme Court has in effect relegated American agriculture to the nineteenth century. So far as the Court is concerned—and this holds true regardless of the economic merits or wisdom of the triple A—the Court has sacrificed agriculture on the altar of legalism and a state sovereignty that no State practises.

"If the American people stand for this, the farmer has again been sold down the river."

Democratic Rally on Battle-Ground

Philadelphia, Constitution's Birthplace, Picked for Convention; Roosevelt as Modern Jackson on "Old Hickory's" Birthday

© Harris & Ewing

Smiles: The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Postmaster General Farley, at the Jackson Day Dinner in Washington

Philadelphia, City of Friends, played host in the Spring of 1787 to fifty-five earnest delegates, whose bitter struggles after four months produced the United States Constitution.

Eleven hundred serious Democrats will gather in Philadelphia on June 23, 1936, to decide on a nominee and a platform fixing the official attitude of their Party toward that Constitution.

The Convention in 1787 cost the city nothing. To get the 1936 Convention Philadelphia business men, many of them Republicans, dug deep, contributed a certified check for $200,000 which the Democrats may use as they please.

"Poker-game" bidding at an enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic National Committee last week set the figure. San Francisco and Chicago also bid, but lost.

Democratic Innovation

Because Pennsylvania has long been regarded as safe in the G.O.P. fold, Democratic conventions have shunned its chief city. The Republicans, however, have met there three times.

The Democratic choice this year, according to Arthur Krock, writing in the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), "emancipated American politics from an ancient superstition. That is that conventions must always be held in areas concededly doubtful, loci of burning issues. The farm question is one of these; Chicago is the capital of the farming country. . . . Nevertheless to Philadelphia they are going."

The night before the delegates met, the nation listened as Mr. Roosevelt sounded the call to arms for the 1936 campaign.

He defended his Administration before 1,800 Party members who had paid $50 each to attend the Jackson Day dinner at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, most elaborate of the hundreds of such celebrations all over the country.

In all, more than $225,000 was raised, which, with Philadelphia's $200,000 check, it was said, will wipe out the Party's deficit.

As most Democratic Presidents have done in addresses honoring the seventh President, Mr. Roosevelt compared his own Administration to Jackson's.

Revealing Speech

"The speech was revealing as a self-portrait of Roosevelt," says Raymond Clapper, writing for the Scripps-Howard newspapers (Ind.). "He said he was describing Jackson, but that was rhetorical license.

"Jackson, he said, fought for human rights . . . to protect the people against autocratic aggression . . . suffered from intense attacks by his enemies, who pursued him with relentless hatred.

"That obviously is the rôle in which Mr. Roosevelt pictures himself."

And, sums up Mr. Clapper, "Mr. Roosevelt said the real issue was the right of the average man to lead a better and happier life. That puts it up to the Republicans to declare for worse and less happy lives."

Not all of the nation's press saw the issue as futile. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), for example, believes:

"The invitation is plain for the people of the United States to rally to the support of Jackson's successor, who fights the same enemies. Here is a vigorous speech from an undaunted leader in terms as forceful

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and explicit as those which have established the Jackson tradition."

The reaction of the voter will show whether the President was wise or foolhardy when he ended his Jackson Day address:

"The people of America know the heart and purpose of their government. We will not retreat."

Thus begins the campaign that Democratic Chairman Farley believes will be "the bitterest and certainly the dirtiest political struggle that any of us can remember."

Molding Neutrality Stand

"Without doubt the World War is to be the last in which the United States served as munitions-factory for the world."

Out of last week's neutrality drive in Congress and the investigations of the Nye Committee (see page 40), the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.) draws that conclusion.

Last week, committees in both Senate and House worked fast to mold into a definite program the following proposals:

1. The Pittman Administration bill requiring the President to impose normal quota non-munitions shipments on belligerents.

2. The McReynolds bill, giving the President the widest possible latitude regarding the shipment of non-munitions materials.

3. The Ludlow bill, forbidding all exports and loans to warring nations.

4. The Nye-Clark-Maverick bill, providing for an embargo on munitions and restrictions on other shipments to belligerents more rigidly mandatory than the other proposals.

"Differences of opinion remain as to how far the legislation should go, as to where Congressional authority should end, and Executive authority begin; as to whether the restrictions should be automatic, or discretionary, and a host of other such details," said the *Norfolk Virginian Pilot* (Ind.-Dem.).

"But, for the moment, these uncertainties are less important than the passionate resolution to do everything that can be done by legislation to keep the United States out of war."

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A Timely Coincidence
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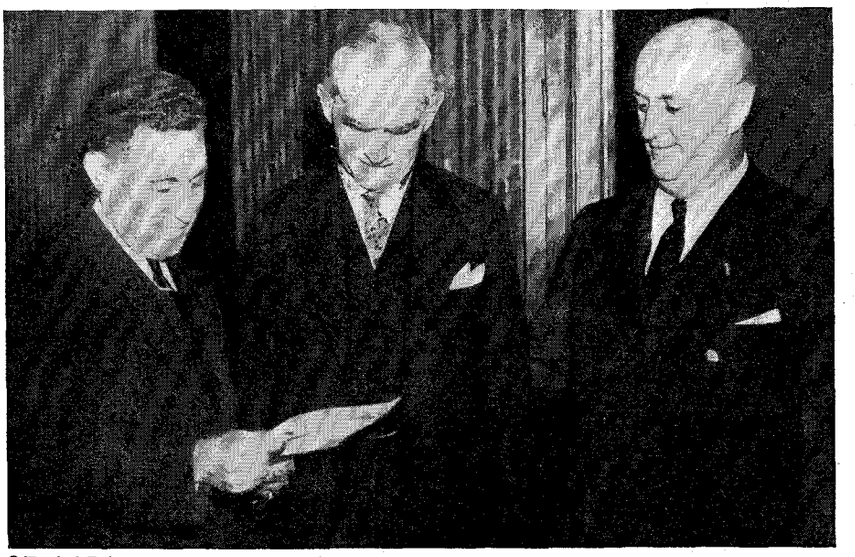
Bonus Voted for Eleventh Time

Veterans United on House Bill, Abandon Fear of Veto; Source of $2,250,000,000 Not Defined; Inflationists Still Active



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Before "one of the most important roll-calls of the session": Commander James Van Zandt, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (left), *and Commander Ray Murphy, of the American Legion* (right) *discuss the bonus bill with Speaker Byrns*

Ex-soldiers, poorly clad, packed the men's gallery of the House of Representatives last week. They leaned forward tensely when Speaker Joseph W. Byrns made this unusual statement:

"This is one of the most important roll-calls of the session. It is extremely important that members be recorded as they vote. Therefore, it is proper that members keep their chairs and cease conversation."

A few minutes later, by an avalanche vote of 356 to 59, the House, for the eleventh time in seventeen years, passed a bonus bill.

Unlike others, killed by the Senate or Presidential veto, this one seems assured of life to many Washington observers.

The bill provides immediate cash payment of veterans' certificates; cancelation of unpaid interest on loans to veterans; and three per cent. interest to veterans on certificates uncashed after April 6, 1937.

Veterans United

Indications are now found that, with the three major veterans' organizations united, and the breach between Representatives Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky and Wright Patman of Texas healed, bonus advocates could override a Presidential veto.

Angry at this prospect, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) says: "Here is a species of distortion of the democratic principle that may well give cause for alarm. If Congress is to continue to be vulnerable to the pressure of minority groups, a grave defect in our system is disclosed."

Many papers, however, took the payment of two and a quarter billion dollars for granted, and cast about for ways and means to foot the bill.

On this matter the "united front" measure has nothing to say.

"In fact," the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) surmises, "the idea seems to be to dodge that very question. That's unusual, isn't it, to dodge the point as to how you are going to get so great a sum?"

Unspent Billions

The New York *Evening Journal*, Hearst paper, saw "no problem." "Congress gave the President nearly five billion dollars for works-relief," it recalled. "Most of that gigantic sum has not yet been spent."

Meanwhile, Senate leaders hastily conferred and found what they believe is an answer. To satisfy the President, opposed to cash, they proposed "baby" bonds. To satisfy the veterans, insistent on cash, they proposed negotiable bonds, payable on demand at any bank or post-office.

Other possibilities are the Byrnes-Steiwer bill—immediate cash at 3 per cent. discount—and currency inflation.

Among inflationists, the so-called "greenback" group are biding their time until the bill becomes a law; while Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, advocates printing "silver certificates."

What agitated some papers especially last week was still another matter. Those who felt that with the bonus "the entire question of Treasury payments to veterans will be disposed of" were warned by the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.):

"It is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise that the next step will be a pension bill. Seven persons are still drawing pensions from the War of 1812. . . .

"By the same token, in the year 2037, payments will still be made to soldiers and sailors of the World War. And such payments will continue to be a political question until the last dollar is in the mails."

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Heirs Fight for Long's Power

Machine Tested in Bitter Primary; Dictatorship "Torn With Petty Bickering"; Home Rule for Cities Great Issue

Keystone

Cleveland Dear, "Home Rule" candidate for Louisiana's Governorship

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Judge Richard W. Leche hopes "to keep the light of Huey Long burning"

Down carnival-famous Canal Street in New Orleans marched a parade last week. It filed into the new Municipal Auditorium and overflowed on the lawn, where blaring sound-trucks relayed speeches.

From loud-speakers came the soft, calm voice of Gov. Oscar Kelly Allen; but behind the voice beat the restless spirit of Huey Pierce Long, assassinated Senator from Louisiana. Whether, tho he is dead, his political spirit goes marching on will be determined by ballot on January 21.

On that day Democratic nominating primaries will be held to select candidates for Senator and Governor. A special election will be held to fill Long's unexpired term in the Senate.

"There are signs that the political machine of the late Senator Long is beginning to 'crack up,'" writes the Baton Rouge correspondent of the United Press. "Long, while living, did have the support of the 'common people,' largely because of his promises of radical reform and because of the vast patronage he controlled.

Discontent Noted

"Now, with reform issues almost completely forgotten and candidates vaguely talking about 'keeping the light of Huey Long burning,' many voters are dissatisfied."

Even harsher is the appraisal of Walter Davenport, staff writer for *Collier's*, back from a swing through bayou cities.

"What we've been calling the Long machine was not a machine at all," he concludes. "He had a lot of errand boys, but no brigadiers. When Huey died a tyrant died. And few have reason to mourn a tyrant."

A different version comes from Hamilton Basso, New Orleans writer, who . . . in *The New Republic* . . . sees little immediate prospect for the Long opposition:

"Long's ghost is a mighty ghost and his words—spoken by less gifted tongues—still fill the air.

"The dictator is gone, but the dictatorship remains—torn with petty bickerings, crumbling, but apparently destined to endure for the next several years."

The fight for the robes of the late Senator has been bitter. But now, by gradual evolution, leadership has devolved upon Robert S. Maestri, described by Louisianians as "super-boss."

Mr. Maestri, short, swarthy Commissioner of Conservation, is described in the article in *The New Republic* as a "fairly wealthy man" whose "family's fortune had two sources—real estate and one of the largest furniture establishments in New Orleans."

In the foreground is Governor Allen, a kindly, gray-haired country merchant who is considered only titular leader. He is running to fill the unexpired term of the Senator he started in politics years ago.

Teamed with him in the primaries are: Judge Richard W. Leche—once Mr. Allen's secretary—candidate for Governor; State House Speaker Allen J. Ellender—potato farmer and lawyer whose brilliance was second only to Long's—for the regular Senate term; Earl K. Long—Huey's brother and one-time enemy—for Lieutenant Governor.

National issues figure little. Conflict centers rather on the opposition's fight for "home rule" in municipalities.

The Home Rulers' candidate for Governor is Representative Cleveland Dear, lawyer, from Alexandria, where—two years ago—Long was pelted with rotten eggs.

Running on his ticket are Clement M. Moss, who campaigns in French and in English for Lieutenant Governor; Frank J. Looney, of Shreveport, for the unfinished Senate term; and Representative John N. Sandlin, who has been in Congress sixteen years, for the regular Senate term.

Coughlin *vs.* Federal Banks

Father Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit's dynamic radio priest, is on the war-path again.

This time the aim of his barbed arrows is not the Roosevelt Administration, nor General Johnson, nor pacifists.

Encouraged by the flattening of the AAA by the Supreme Court, the fighting priest plans, through the courts, to break up the Federal Reserve Act which was passed during the days of the Wilson régime.

The Act, briefly, divided the country into twelve districts, each to be represented by a Federal Reserve Bank. All other banks are required to keep on deposit in these Federal Reserve banks a certain sum of money.

Father Coughlin believes the law is unconstitutional. "I'm going to file suit at once," said he last week, following a twenty-minute chat with President Roosevelt.

Federal Reserve officials professed to be amused at the threat of the raw-boned, athletically-built cleric. "Pooh-pooh!" said they, in effect.

But it takes more than pooh-poohing to deter Father Coughlin. In appearance he is a combination of the athlete and the esthete. Inclined a little toward corpulency, his round face is pink, smooth-shaven, and almost unwrinkled despite his forty-four years.

"He sprang into world-wide notice," says Forrest Davis in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "by means of his old-fashioned oratory, his unbounded self-assurance, and his novel manipulation of the radio. . . . He lashed the objects of his aversion with whips and thongs . . . he named names, and, when he had finished, the enemy lay all about."

Acme

Father Charles E. Coughlin "called to pay his respects"

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Hauptmann Case Marches to Climax

Clemency Refused by New Jersey Court of Pardons in "Crime of Century"; Activity of Governor; Story of Dramatic Sequences

Convict No. 17,400, the obscure German carpenter whose fate became linked with the names of famous men when he was accused and convicted of perpetrating "the crime of the century," took the news calmly last week when they told him that he must die in the electric chair.

Climax of a long struggle replete with climaxes, it was the most dramatic moment of the many that Bruno Richard Hauptmann had experienced since his arrest for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

The news they brought to him in his death cell at the Trenton, New Jersey, prison, on January 11—that the New Jersey Court of Pardons had denied his plea for clemency—also swept around the world. It focused attention once again on a case recognized as having stirred wider interest and greater discussion than any other in criminal annals.

Shocking Crime

The crime was a shock to the entire world. It was committed on the night of March 1, 1932, when the Lindbergh baby was stolen from his crib in the nursery of the Lindbergh home, near Hopewell, New Jersey. A note left on the window-sill demanded $50,000 ransom.

When the kidnaping was discovered one of the greatest man-hunts in history began, but it proved fruitless, until more than two years and a half later, when Hauptmann was arrested, on September 19, 1934.

Soon after the crime, Dr. John F. Condon, tall, white-haired Bronx schoolteacher, entered the case. He received a note, ostensibly from the kidnaper, authorizing him to act as intermediary for payment of the ransom. On April 2, he and Colonel Lindbergh went to a New York cemetery, as instructed, and Doctor Condon paid over $50,000 to a man who identified himself only as "John."

A little more than a month later, the baby's body was found in dense underbrush at the side of a road about four and a half miles from his parents' home.

Acme

Bruno Richard Hauptmann, central figure in world-shocking crime

Trail Long Cold

For months thereafter police and secret service men pushed their search, but it was not until 1934 that they found a hot trail. Then, on a tip by a gasoline-station attendant who noted the automobile license number of a man who gave him a $10 gold certificate, one of the ransom bills, Hauptmann was arrested. At the same time, $13,750 of the ransom money was found hidden in his garage.

Hauptmann was convicted on February 13, 1935, by a jury of eight men and four women, after a six-weeks' trial in which Colonel Lindbergh and Doctor Condon both testified against him. Hauptmann took the stand in his own defense, and was supported in his story by his wife. The investigation and trial were estimated to have cost the State of New Jersey and the Federal Government more than $1,181,000.

Sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week of March 18, 1935, Hauptmann obtained a stay to carry his case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey's highest court. On October 9, the court affirmed the conviction and sentence.

A few weeks ago, Hauptmann's lawyers carried his case to the United States Supreme Court, but that tribunal refused a review.

Governor Enters Case

It was while Hauptmann's application for a review was resting in the Supreme Court files that New Jersey's Governor, Harold G. Hoffman, created a furor by announcing that he had visited Hauptmann in his death cell. Immediately, the Governor became a target for criticism, for "meddling," and the case took on a political complexion.

A veteran of many political jousts, the Governor did not seem to mind.

While the dispute over the Governor's visit to Hauptmann was raging, interest centered in what action would be taken by the New Jersey Court of Pardons on Hauptmann's plea for a commutation of the death sentence. Last Saturday the Court, of which the Governor is a member, met in secret session in Trenton. After six and one-half hours, the longest session in the Court's history, the Court announced: "The application for clemency . . . was denied."

"The case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann," says the Newark *Ledger*, "was convincing enough for a judge, a jury, a State Supreme Court, a United States Supreme Court and a State Court of Pardons." The Trenton *State Gazette* adds:

"The action of the Court of Pardons [on January 11] in denying clemency may be accepted as quite conclusive proof that the Governor, regardless of what his motives may have been, had nothing to offer in the way of tangible evidence to support a reasonable doubt that Hauptmann was justly convicted and should pay the penalty of death."

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Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, whose interest in Hauptmann case caused furor

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Relief: It's All on Credit

Taxes pay only the ordinary costs of government and recently they have not paid that much. The Federal Government has not paid one thin dime of tax money for relief.

These facts are pointed out by John T. Flynn in *Collier's* as "something to think about." Especially this year, when "the patriots set out to save the peepul. . . .

"Up to now," Mr. Flynn writes, "we have not squeezed the taxpayers for relief. The relief money has come from bond and note issues. . . . The Federal Government has been borrowing money.

"Mr. Hoover began it. He borrowed $4,749,020,910. Mr. Roosevelt has borrowed (up to November 8, 1935) $8,526,872,837.

"The cost of the depression to date has been $13,276,293,747. . . . Every nickel of it has been borrowed and is still due. All the money we have spent on national relief we expect the next generation to pay.

"In 1935 for pure relief we spent $2,347,163,060 . . . paid out to millions of families who . . . would starve if not paid. If the Federal Government didn't do this, the States or towns would have to do it.

"If a Republican administration were put into power would it dare cut relief expenses? And if it did, would it dare cut them sufficiently to make an impression on our tax problem?"

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Final Poll Report Totals 1,907,681 Votes

Enormous Public Interest Shown in Literary Digest *Test of New Deal Strength To-Day as Heavy Balloting Exceeds Vote in 1934 Poll by 58.46 Per Cent.*

There's a New Patch Every Week!
—*Russell in the Los Angeles* Times

The country's answer to the question what it thinks of the New Deal to-day is supplied by The Literary Digest in the table printed on the next page.

It is the final report in The Digest's great 1935-'36 poll, in which 10,000,000 Americans were asked: "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?"

The intense, country-wide interest in this latest Digest test of public sentiment is emphasized by the hearty response from every State, every city and town, and every rural district. More than 1,907,000 voters, representing a huge cross-section of America, join in giving the verdict on New Deal acts and policies.

A National Jury

A national jury weighing the question propounded by The Digest, they recorded their opinions by secret post-card ballot. Week by week their hundreds of thousands of votes piled up at poll headquarters while suspense over the final outcome increased. Now, the last of the jurors has been heard from, and, in this, the ninth and final report of the poll, the verdict is returned.

It shows 37.34 per cent. voting in favor of the New Deal acts and policies and 62.66 per cent. opposing them, as compared with the 61.15 per cent. majority for the New Deal in The Digest poll of 1934.

Of the 1,907,681 participants, 712,368 vote "yes" and 1,195,313 vote "no." Thus the "noes" have a majority approaching half a million—482,945.

Thirty-six States line up in opposition to the New Deal to-day, while twelve support it.

This verdict will be considered by many a startling reversal in public sentiment since 1934. The poll will be challenged and indorsed, denounced and praised, according to view-point. Scores of thousands who applauded the 1934 verdict on New Deal policies will call it "unfair" or "partizan." Other scores of thousands who questioned the 1934 poll will hail it as correct.

There are the figures, and, whatever one may think of the poll, The Digest believes it to be a true reflection of public sentiment, since it was conducted in precisely the same manner as that of 1934, which gave the New Deal a majority of 61.15, and also like the great election polls of previous years.

Outstanding Feature

An outstanding feature of this poll is the enormous public interest, as indicated by the greatly increased response.

In the present poll The Literary Digest has received 1,907,681 ballots, an increase of 58.46 per cent. over the number cast in 1934 from virtually the same list of names.

While the final report contains nearly 220,000 more votes than were tabulated last week, the percentages remain, for the most part, substantially the same. The 62.66 "no" majority is an increase of about three-fourths of one per cent. since last week, and of about 9 per cent. since the first poll report.

Final accounting shows the New Deal losing the support of 37.05 per cent. of the 909,368 voters who indicated that they voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, and winning about 11 per cent. of the 888,028 who indicated they voted for Mr. Hoover.

Some critics of the poll question its accuracy on the ground that more votes, proportionally, have come from Republicans than from Democrats. Pointing out that in the 1932 Presidential election there were 57.32 per cent. Democratic votes, as compared with 39.59 Republican votes and 3.09 for minor candidates, they argue that this poll should reflect Republican and Democratic votes in the same proportions.

This criticism is not new. It was expressed in The Digest poll of 1932 on the basis of the Presidential election vote of 1928. But its validity may be judged by the fact that, despite the seeming disproportion in votes, The Digest poll of 1932 forecast the majority for Mr. Roosevelt within three-quarters of one per cent.

Editorial Comment

The poll figures "are indeed astonishing, and New Dealers can hardly be blamed for denouncing them," says the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.). "Few could have expected so sweeping a change of mind on the part of the public in one year. Where in 1934 The Digest poll showed a strong majority sentiment all over the country for the New Deal, returns . . . now show a chorus of disapproval.

"It is not surprizing that some New Deal spokesmen are furiously attacking the poll as a 'trick' to discredit the President. They do not explain why the 1934 poll was permitted to register precisely the opposite kind of 'trick' in indorsement of the New Deal.

"Oh, Boy! Have We Got Something to be Thankful For!"
—*Talburt in the Washington* Daily News

"The fact that this year's poll is taken on the same question as the 1934 poll is the best evidence of its reliability as a gage of public sentiment. Each time the question called for a "yes" or "no" expression of favor toward the policies of the New Deal. Many might wish to amplify their vote; many might wish to make clear the fact that altho opposed to the New Deal they would still support the President.

Mass Showing

"But when great masses of voters in almost every State unite to vote against policies they approved only a year ago, it is evident that mere word quibbling does not enter very much into the picture."

Democratic papers emphasize that the poll is of New Deal strength to-day and not of the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for reelection. As the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) remarks:

"If The Digest is maintaining its previously uncanny accuracy, things look dark for Roosevelt policies, and no mistake.

"It is worth while to note, however, even if one grants The Digest's straws are as reliable as usual in their indication of the political winds, that it is now Roosevelt policies and not Roosevelt himself in question. . . . If the question had concerned Franklin D. Roosevelt *vs.* a definite Republican candidate, then we should feel more inclined to take the results, whatever they were, as conclusive."

Next week The Digest will publish the results of a separate poll of Digest subscribers on the same question.

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The Vote in '32, '34, and To-Day

The following table shows how the forty-eight States listed in this report voted on Roosevelt (a) in the 1932 election, (b) in THE DIGEST'S NEW DEAL POLL of 1934, and (c) in the present LITERARY DIGEST Poll:

	1932 Election For Roosevelt (A) Per Cent.	1934 Poll Vote For New Deal Policies (B) Per Cent.	Vote in This Poll For New Deal Policies (C) Per Cent.
Ala.	84.85	80.44	67.27
Ariz.	67.03	67.04	42.23
Ark.	85.96	72.77	60.11
Calif.	58.41	69.32	42.87
Colo.	54.81	53.43	33.68
Conn.	47.46	55.81	27.85
Dela.	48.11	56.83	35.33
Fla.	74.68	71.77	49.25
Ga.	91.60	82.43	67.35
Idaho	58.70	57.03	37.43
Ill.	55.23	53.24	34.49
Ind.	54.67	52.09	40.35
Iowa	57.69	51.70	41.37
Kans.	53.56	50.82	41.95
Ky.	59.06	66.04	59.02
La.	92.79	75.10	58.27
Maine	43.19	52.45	20.33
Md.	61.50	60.28	33.81
Mass.	50.64	52.16	19.89
Mich.	52.37	60.39	31.73
Minn.	59.91	62.19	36.19
Miss.	95.98	83.27	72.53
Mo.	63.69	63.15	42.41
Mont.	58.80	63.20	42.32
Neb.	62.98	53.91	39.39
Nev.	69.41	68.13	44.25
N. H.	48.99	51.08	21.81
N. J.	49.48	57.18	26.92
N. M.	62.72	63.68	45.45
N. Y.	53.33	58.63	31.13
N. C.	69.93	75.03	64.58
N. D.	69.59	60.27	40.77
Ohio	49.87	59.92	36.04
Okla.	73.30	66.98	47.01
Ore.	58.00	70.42	43.04
Penn.	45.33	62.02	31.45
R. I.	55.08	57.46	23.30
S. C.	98.03	83.63	70.25
S. D.	63.62	50.28	36.11
Tenn.	66.51	70.47	63.58
Texas	88.06	77.72	60.62
Utah	56.52	70.41	53.73
Vt.	41.08	46.38	24.39
Va.	68.46	65.66	52.33
Wash.	57.46	64.43	37.34
W. Va.	54.47	62.82	41.73
Wis.	63.46	62.68	35.47
Wyo.	56.07	56.68	39.53
State unknown		62.06	44.63

Ninth (Final) Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Electoral Vote	The Votes Received in This Poll Show the Following: Total Votes in This Poll	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies
ALABAMA	11	10,969	7,379=67.27%	3,590=32.73%
ARIZONA	3	2,984	1,260=42.23%	1,724=57.77%
ARKANSAS	9	8,913	5,358=60.11%	3,555=39.89%
CALIFORNIA	22	142,296	61,003=42.87%	81,293=57.13%
COLORADO	6	22,674	7,636=33.68%	15,038=66.32%
CONNECTICUT	8	31,521	8,778=27.85%	22,743=72.15%
DELAWARE	3	3,612	1,276=35.33%	2,336=64.67%
FLORIDA	7	11,765	5,794=49.25%	5,971=50.75%
GEORGIA	12	17,576	11,838=67.35%	5,738=32.65%
IDAHO	4	6,056	2,267=37.43%	3,789=62.57%
ILLINOIS	29	156,280	53,905=34.49%	102,375=65.51%
INDIANA	14	63,958	25,805=40.35%	38,153=59.65%
IOWA	11	41,646	17,228=41.37%	24,418=58.63%
KANSAS	9	41,563	17,437=41.95%	24,126=58.05%
KENTUCKY	11	23,633	13,948=59.02%	9,685=40.98%
LOUISIANA	10	11,736	6,839=58.27%	4,897=41.73%
MAINE	5	16,617	3,379=20.33%	13,238=79.67%
MARYLAND	8	22,094	7,471=33.81%	14,623=66.19%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	88,031	17,505=19.89%	70,526=80.11%
MICHIGAN	19	64,726	20,536=31.73%	44,190=68.27%
MINNESOTA	11	49,762	18,009=36.19%	31,753=63.81%
MISSISSIPPI	9	6,982	5,064=72.53%	1,918=27.47%
MISSOURI	15	66,974	28,402=42.41%	38,572=57.59%
MONTANA	4	6,937	2,936=42.32%	4,001=57.68%
NEBRASKA	7	27,066	10,660=39.39%	16,406=60.61%
NEVADA	3	1,505	666=44.25%	839=55.75%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	10,271	2,240=21.81%	8,031=78.19%
NEW JERSEY	16	77,119	20,763=26.92%	56,356=73.08%
NEW MEXICO	3	2,559	1,163=45.45%	1,396=54.55%
NEW YORK	47	261,761	81,475=31.13%	180,286=68.87%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	16,696	10,783=64.58%	5,913=35.42%
NORTH DAKOTA	4	7,432	3,030=40.77%	4,402=59.23%
OHIO	26	116,259	41,905=36.04%	74,354=63.96%
OKLAHOMA	11	23,841	11,207=47.01%	12,634=52.99%
OREGON	5	18,383	7,912=43.04%	10,471=56.96%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	175,978	55,342=31.45%	120,636=68.55%
RHODE ISLAND	4	11,870	2,766=23.30%	9,104=76.70%
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	5,806	4,079=70.25%	1,727=29.75%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	11,660	4,210=36.11%	7,450=63.89%
TENNESSEE	11	23,037	14,646=63.58%	8,391=36.42%
TEXAS	23	44,387	26,908=60.62%	17,479=39.38%
UTAH	4	6,898	3,706=53.73%	3,192=46.27%
VERMONT	3	8,377	2,043=24.39%	6,334=75.61%
VIRGINIA	11	19,983	10,458=52.33%	9,525=47.67%
WASHINGTON	8	32,487	12,131=37.34%	20,356=62.66%
WEST VIRGINIA	8	17,343	7,238=41.73%	10,105=58.27%
WISCONSIN	12	43,912	15,576=35.47%	28,336=64.53%
WYOMING	3	3,716	1,469=39.53%	2,247=60.47%
STATE UNKNOWN		20,030	8,939=44.63%	11,091=55.37%
TOTALS	531	1,907,681	712,368=37.34%	1,195,313=62.66%

ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY NOW VOTE ON NEW DEAL POLICIES

State	Those Who Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal: Yes	No	Total	Those Who Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal: Yes	No	Total	Those Who Voted for Thomas in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal: Yes	No	Total	Those Who Voted for Others Than Roosevelt, Hoover or Thomas in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal: Yes	No	Total	Those Who Did Not Vote in 1932 or Vote Not Indicated — Now Vote on the New Deal: Yes	No	Total
ALABAMA	6,845	2,210	9,055	219	1,058	1,277	43	22	65	.....	13	13	272	287	559
ARIZONA	1,050	645	1,695	145	972	1,117	23	21	44	1	5	6	41	81	122
ARKANSAS	5,001	2,084	7,085	189	1,160	1,349	21	30	51	4	12	16	143	269	412
CALIFORNIA	46,183	21,386	67,569	11,212	55,975	67,187	1,829	830	2,659	78	264	342	1,701	2,838	4,539
COLORADO	5,964	4,393	10,357	1,194	9,702	10,896	252	262	514	10	42	52	216	639	855
CONNECTICUT	6,559	4,039	10,598	1,531	17,667	19,198	405	266	671	7	44	51	276	727	1,003
DELAWARE	995	426	1,421	195	1,800	1,995	45	19	64	2	3	5	39	88	127
FLORIDA	5,070	2,779	7,849	416	2,660	3,076	39	32	71	5	21	26	264	479	743
GEORGIA	10,751	3,595	14,346	307	1,472	1,779	67	20	87	18	32	50	695	619	1,314
IDAHO	1,837	1,093	2,930	338	2,455	2,793	24	40	64	6	31	37	62	170	232
ILLINOIS	41,512	29,428	70,940	8,799	67,541	76,340	1,793	1,087	2,880	75	341	416	1,726	3,978	5,704
INDIANA	21,162	9,774	30,936	3,452	26,265	29,717	422	294	716	10	85	95	759	1,735	2,494
IOWA	13,816	6,501	20,317	2,566	16,476	19,042	275	282	557	18	70	88	553	1,089	1,642
KANSAS	13,478	5,832	19,310	2,927	16,418	19,345	346	285	631	25	115	140	661	1,476	2,137
KENTUCKY	12,349	3,305	15,654	1,014	5,630	6,644	113	90	203	15	22	37	457	638	1,095
LOUISIANA	6,061	3,355	9,416	463	1,228	1,691	31	46	77	7	21	28	277	247	524
MAINE	2,648	2,461	5,109	549	10,176	10,725	56	67	123	3	10	13	123	524	647
MARYLAND	6,218	6,016	12,234	708	7,485	8,193	238	185	423	3	41	44	304	896	1,200
MASSACHUSETTS	12,947	13,368	26,315	3,152	54,490	57,642	851	687	1,538	42	136	178	513	1,845	2,358
MICHIGAN	15,384	11,364	26,748	3,672	30,627	34,299	818	634	1,452	27	119	146	635	1,446	2,081
MINNESOTA	14,204	9,447	23,651	2,791	20,867	23,658	515	459	974	17	57	74	482	923	1,405
MISSISSIPPI	4,796	1,432	6,228	94	327	421	17	10	27	1	3	4	156	146	302
MISSOURI	24,404	12,553	36,957	2,833	23,672	26,505	411	476	887	23	113	136	731	1,758	2,489
MONTANA	2,259	1,116	3,375	498	2,684	3,182	93	69	162	4	16	20	82	116	198
NEBRASKA	8,794	5,154	13,948	1,355	10,243	11,598	185	172	357	4	53	57	322	784	1,106
NEVADA	579	320	899	73	478	551	2	3	5	1	3	4	11	35	46
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,755	1,424	3,179	344	6,295	6,639	58	48	106	6	4	10	77	260	337
NEW JERSEY	15,287	11,589	26,876	3,714	42,402	46,116	1,074	646	1,720	34	123	157	654	1,596	2,250
NEW MEXICO	979	515	1,494	128	797	925	23	21	44	2	4	6	31	59	90
NEW YORK	63,149	50,338	113,487	10,867	119,978	130,845	4,284	2,454	6,738	180	813	993	2,995	6,703	9,698
NORTH CAROLINA	9,837	2,660	12,497	452	2,642	3,094	119	67	186	5	30	35	370	514	884
NORTH DAKOTA	2,417	1,834	4,251	478	2,348	2,826	53	80	133	1	15	16	81	125	206
OHIO	31,732	19,175	50,907	7,419	51,332	58,751	1,524	959	2,483	53	221	274	1,177	2,667	3,844
OKLAHOMA	9,677	5,265	14,942	1,036	6,417	7,453	95	95	190	3	36	39	396	821	1,217
OREGON	6,235	2,942	9,177	1,193	6,881	8,074	252	222	474	10	40	50	222	386	608
PENNSYLVANIA	42,912	27,844	70,756	8,771	86,107	94,878	1,671	1,425	3,096	81	340	421	1,907	4,920	6,827
RHODE ISLAND	2,183	1,804	3,987	428	6,931	7,359	68	55	123	3	15	18	84	299	383
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,895	1,314	5,209	30	180	219	9	12	21	4	3	7	132	218	350
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,410	2,479	5,889	617	4,569	5,186	59	96	155	5	29	34	119	277	396
TENNESSEE	12,937	3,230	16,167	846	4,270	5,116	119	62	181	20	56	76	724	773	1,497
TEXAS	24,351	10,797	35,148	1,420	5,452	6,872	184	143	327	16	42	58	937	1,045	1,982
UTAH	2,929	934	3,863	570	2,125	2,695	82	45	127	1	6	7	124	82	206
VERMONT	1,600	1,067	2,667	330	4,949	5,279	56	48	104	.....	9	9	57	261	318
VIRGINIA	9,248	4,075	13,323	641	4,628	5,269	125	85	210	16	39	55	428	698	1,126
WASHINGTON	9,663	6,480	16,143	1,802	12,732	14,534	272	265	537	34	148	182	360	731	1,091
WEST VIRGINIA	6,340	2,745	9,085	660	6,891	7,551	79	51	130	6	23	29	153	395	548
WISCONSIN	12,596	10,181	22,777	1,921	16,560	18,481	629	612	1,241	22	59	81	408	924	1,332
WYOMING	1,177	624	1,801	222	1,513	1,735	33	29	62	2	4	6	35	77	112
STATE UNKNOWN	7,255	3,546	10,801	1,121	6,790	7,911	178	165	343	7	34	41	378	556	934
TOTALS	572,430	336,938	909,368	95,711	792,317	888,028	19,960	14,073	34,033	917	3,765	4,682	23,350	48,220	71,570

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Topics in Brief

A DICTATOR believes in free speech—for himself.—*Florida Times-Union.*

YOU can't keep both yourself and your business in a liquid condition.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Germany Tells League to Mind Its Own Business.—Head-line.
What is its business?—*Indianapolis News.*

THE proper rebuke for that young Philadelphian who kidnaped himself would be to indict him for petty larceny.—*Ohio State Journal.*

LET'S hope that Italy and Japan don't annex every land where the people haven't sense enough to govern themselves.—*Dayton Journal.*

MUSSOLINI is understood to desire greatly peace on earth. Indications are that he has the exact piece in mind, too.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

WHEN and if the Townsend Plan becomes effective a lot of young people will begin charging their parents for board.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

NOW we know why they call 'em Baby Bonds—because every baby in the land is going to have to help pay for 'em some day.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A BUSY little people, the Japanese. Think of the fence-building alone, if 400,000,000 Chinese are to be placed on reservations.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

AN American team has just defeated an English team at contract. The natural conclusion is that London bridge is falling down.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IF Colonel Lindbergh really wants to be left alone in England, let him announce that he is over there to collect the War debts.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MR. HOOVER must feel annoyed every time he sees the Democrats spending so much money under that organization designed as ERB.—*New York Sun.*

PRESIDENT QUEZON starts out with a severe handicap. He can not blame anything on a previous administration.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

CIVILIZATION is the condition in which one generation pays the last generation's debts by issuing bonds for the next generation to pay.—*Troy Record.*

AN Indian prince has ordered one thousand oxen and ten thousand sheep to be slaughtered for his jubilee. What does he think he is, the AAA?—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE may be some controversy over how many times Al Smith has been invited to the White House, but we don't imagine there'll be any confusion or misunderstanding about future invitations.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A PETITION to the commissioners of Clay County, Kentucky, asks for a ladder to the moon. If intelligently pushed, this could gradually supersede the Townsend Plan.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Blast

IT is possible for a political party to go so far in the wrong direction in four years that it can't get back in time for election.—*Toledo Blade.*

Counterblast

ROOSEVELT will take the stump. The one up which he already has the G.O.P.?—*Dallas News.*

A NEW YORK cleaner has perfected a method of making rugs look like antiques, but a real boon would be a way of making antiques look like rugs.—*Louisville Times.*

A GENEVA publicist says that being on the verge of war keeps people alive to the merits of peace. Another little brink, he reasons, won't do us any harm.—*Detroit News.*

BORAH could not be depended upon to run for the Presidency. As soon as an appreciable number declared themselves in favor of his candidacy, he'd be against it.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

THE New Deal Administration has held itself up as an example and Mussolini's announcement of a surplus "apart from African expenses" indicates that Italy is catching on.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

OF course the National Resources Committee is to have the eleven "little Washingtons" work as subsidiaries, the idea being that Washington No. 1 would be aided in getting a better idea of regional public opinion and needs.
In other words twelve little headaches instead of one.—*New York Sun.*

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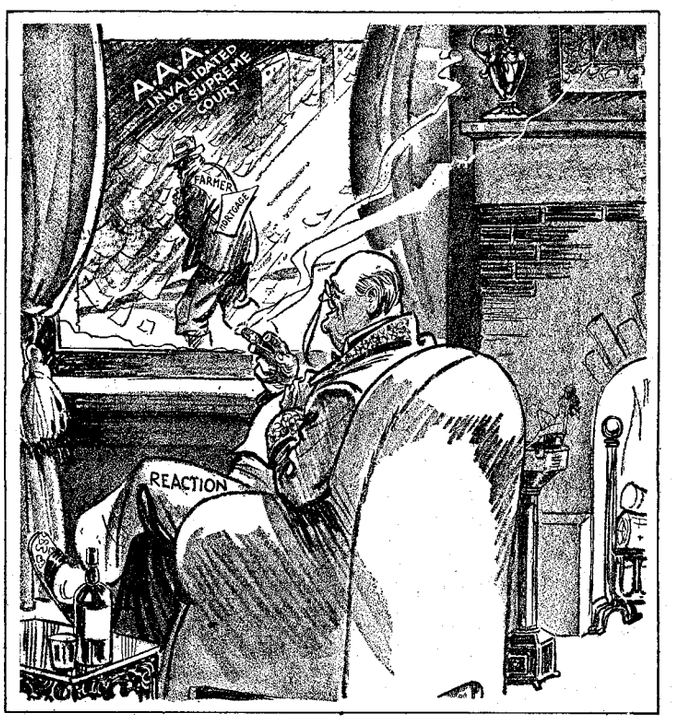
The Second Milestone
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune



He Could Always Stand a Winter Like This
—Doyle in the New York Post

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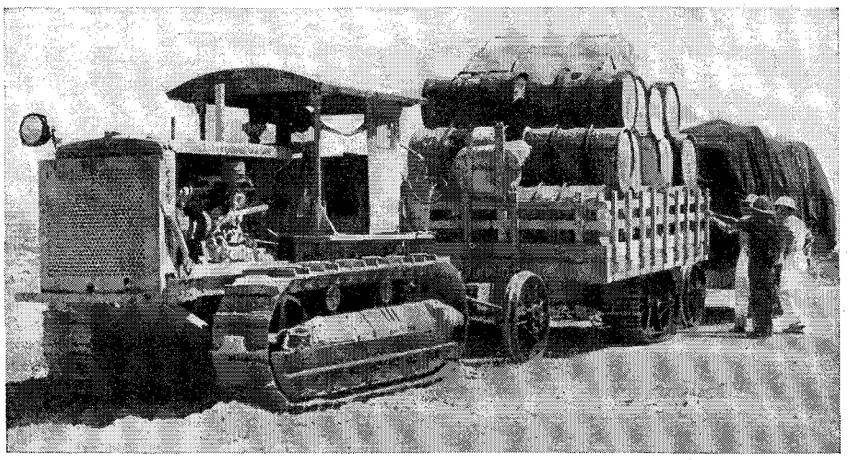
Mediterranean Fleets and Italian Oil

British and French Schedule Maneuvers Near Day of Sanctions Decision; Double-Barreled U. S. Neutrality Enters Picture



European

Oil: the Italians use the most modern caterpillar Diesel trucks to rush the precious supply to the front lines in Ethiopia

Southward in the stormy Atlantic sailed, in the early days of January, the grim and mighty *Nelson* and *Rodney*, Great Britain's costliest and most modern battleships.

They were headed for Gibraltar to reenforce the Mediterranean Fleet before January 20, the day when the League of Nations "Sanctions Committee" meets at Geneva to consider an oil embargo against Italy.

Other British ships accompanied the *Nelson* and the *Rodney*, including the Twenty-first Destroyer Flotilla, the aircraft-carrier *Furious* and the cruiser *Cairo*.

About the same time the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets of France, numbering some seventy ships of all classes, were getting under way for Mediterranean maneuvers.

In diplomatic circles in Paris, the press reported, these naval maneuvers were believed to be a direct sequel to conversations between the Naval General Staffs of Great Britain and France, to plan for joint action in the event that British forces were attacked by the Italians in reprisal for the adoption of an oil embargo.

Warning by Duce

From the very beginning of the sanctions discussion Premier Benito Mussolini has made it clear that he would consider an oil embargo an unfriendly act meriting reprisal.

The Mediterranean maneuvers of the French Fleet were set to start January 20—the very day when the League Committee meets to discuss oil-coal-iron-steel embargo suggestions.

Rome scoffed at rumors that the January French and British naval maneuvers were a demonstration against Italy. It was stated authoritatively, according to the Associated Press, that the Italians were certain that France would not demonstrate against Italy. Italy is "satisfied," authoritative sources said, with French explanations.

But the Laborite London *Daily Herald*, noted in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, that "in case of need the British and French Navies are in a position to cooperate in the Mediterranean," and it observed: "Nothing but the unthinkable possibility of international cowardice can now prevent an oil embargo."

European

Water: the Italians are still content with old-fashioned transport methods

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung:* "The Anglo-French fleet demonstrations can be meant only to warn Italy, by a display of strength, against any possible rashness. . . .

"The application of oil sanctions is still in no way assured. Whether or not these sanctions materialize, it already has been strongly illustrated what repercussions Geneva's sanctions policy is having on Europe."

"War With Oil"

The supreme importance of oil to Italy in carrying on its campaign in Ethiopia appears in an Aden press cable by John T. Whitaker to the New York *Herald Tribune*, in which he said:

"Graziani is holding the long Somaliland front with a mere handful of troops—perhaps one-fourth of the Ethiopian hordes against him—and a new but decisive military weapon. This weapon is the gasoline can—the twenty-five-gallon steel cylinder and the five-gallon tin, each worth more than four times its weight in man-power.

"Swinging around the whole southern front from Malcarie, on the edge of Kenya, to Gabre Darre, Italian outposts nearest to Harar, I found that every fort was 'built around' these gas cans. They are the heart and the stomach of this Italian army. . . .

"Nothing is done on this front without gasoline. It is even a medicinal aid. The dust here infects the slightest scratch or bite with great tropical sores and the men use gasoline to wash out their wounds. . . .

"If the war in the Gran Chaco was a war about oil, this is a war with oil."

Two-Fold Neutrality

In President Roosevelt's opening message to Congress on January 3, he made known that the United States is following a two-fold neutrality toward belligerents through the arms embargo and through discouraging abnormal exports of all products.

Since the President is willing to continue "normal peace-time" exports, press correspondents at London reported, it was felt in the British Capital that the outlook for oil sanctions in Geneva had become more doubtful.

Russia and Rumania, which, with the United States, are Italy's largest suppliers of petroleum, it was said, will hardly sacrifice their export trade while American oil companies continue to do a normal business.

United States exports of gasoline direct to Italian Africa amounted to 110,109 barrels last November, contrasted with 25,714 barrels in October, or a jump of more than 400 per cent., according to the Department of Commerce. The gasoline presumably was for use in motor-convoys and air-plane bombers. A Washington correspondent of the United Press wrote:

"Exports of gasoline to Italy leaped to 78,284 barrels in November, altho none was sent in October. Crude oil shipments for the month to Italy amounted to only 316,955 barrels, compared with 417,474 in October.

"Exports of lubricating oil direct to the war zone increased 1,700 per cent., from sixty-three barrels in October to 1,117 in November. Lubricating oil shipped to Italy, however, declined from 61,700 barrels to 43,029. But gas oil, usable as industrial and naval fuel oil, was exported to Italy to the extent of 58,214 barrels in November, compared to 22,822 in October."

Situation Analyzed

World Petroleum (New York), an international oil journal, published what it maintained was an authoritative definition of Italy's position in regard to oil sanctions. It said:

"Italy is aware that the proposal to extend sanctions to include oil was put forward originally at Geneva as a measure to be adopted only if joint action by the United States were forthcoming and that the situation has now changed. Some of the original adherents of the plans who have become

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less than lukewarm regarding it are being urged to continue their support on the ground that it must be carried through in order to keep faith with the Government at Washington, which is represented as being committed to a partial or complete embargo, as the League may decide."

Italy realizes fully, according to *World Petroleum*, that without the support of the United States sanctions will not be applied against her, at least not in a form that need cause Rome to worry. This journal went on:

"Italy appreciates the position of those European countries that have pointed out to her that they are reluctantly compelled to support the policy of oil sanctions out of loyalty to the League, but hope that these sanctions will not be applied too strictly.

"She also appreciates that the United States has no such obligation and supporting action by the United States in regard to oil sanctions will be regarded only as a gratuitous affront. If sanctions are adopted through the action of the United States, a degree of resentment will be felt in Italy toward the United States that will hardly apply to any other country."

Cecil for Embargo

Arguing vigorously in favor of an oil embargo against Italy, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, head of the League of Nations Union, wrote in an article copyrighted by the New York *Times* and Nana, Inc., that:

"If we could cut off the supply of petrol, that would immobilize all the mechanical part of the Italian Army. There would be no tanks to force Ethiopian entrenchments, no aircraft to bomb Ethiopian troops or villages and hospitals, or even to discover concentrations of Ethiopian soldiers and so prevent surprize attacks.

"Worst of all, there would be no motor lorries to bring up ammunition and supplies from the base to the fighting line. This would be a really effective measure against the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

"No wonder, then, that Mussolini utters obscure threats treating the stoppage of petrol as an act of war. The threat seems to have alarmed timorous advisers of the British Government."

The various percentages of Italian oil imports from all over the world were listed in the following table in the London *News-Chronicle:*

Rumania	34.6%
Russia	22.1%
Iran (British oil)	12.1%
Dutch Colonies	10.5%
United States	10.3%
France	4.0%
Colombia	3.5%
Venezuela	1.7%
Other Countries	1.2%

A French opinion of the possibilities of an oil embargo was expressed in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from Pierre Bernus, Foreign Editor of the *Journal des Débats:*

"It can now be foreseen that it appears that at the next Geneva session an oil embargo will not be decreed for the time being. Everything requires that this measure not be taken *just now.*"

Duce's Star Soldier Runs His War

Badoglio, Victor of Piave, Directs Rain-Bogged Troops in Ethiopia; Loyal de Bono Heads Military Forces at Home

Acme

Trophy: the Ethiopians exult over their newest prize, a tank captured from the Italians

Not a red-hot Fascist, but too popular to be ignored, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the new Italian commander-in-chief in Ethiopia, nevertheless has served Fascism well.

In return, Fascism, pushing politics aside, has not been niggardly in rewarding him. Rapidly, he has become Marshal of the Army, Marchese del Sabotino, Governor General of Libya, and Under Secretary of War.

Aside from all this, Marshal Badoglio is Italy's premier soldier. He rose through six promotions to become Assistant Chief of Staff during the World War.

After disastrous Caporetto, he was largely credited with the brilliant counter-attack on the Piave. Italy hailed him as a national hero, made him a senator for life and gave him supreme command of the Army.

In 1921 he visited the United States on a diplomatic mission; two years later, he was Ambassador to Brazil.

Sixty-four years old, he is a Sicilian by birth. His square head and jaw and flattened nose often betray a pugnacious aspect. His deep-set eyes seldom smile. Yet, withal, his manner is dashing, kindly, courtly.

Straight as Ramrod

Despite his years, his back is straight as a ramrod, and few military shoulders are as nattily adorned.

Last November, Premier Mussolini saw his Ethiopian campaign bogging down. His Generalissimo, the white-whiskered Fascist Emilio de Bono, was following the slow-going old Roman "conquer, build, conquer" tactics. He was getting nowhere.

Ethiopia was swiftly arming. The rainy season approached. Sanctions held a threat to Italian victory. Il Duce wanted drum-fire action.

He called Badoglio from the War Office and bundled him off. Debarking at Massaua, Eritrea (see cover), the new Generalissimo, with his broad, sure strides, was a living symbol of thorough leadership, dependability, and confidence.

"It is difficult to appraise the significance of this change," remarked *Current History* for January. "In some quarters Mussolini is believed to have become dissatisfied with de Bono's cautious policy and to have demanded a more vigorous campaign.

"Others suspect that Mussolini wanted de Bono, who is an uncompromising Fascist, by his side in Rome as a precautionary measure, and that, since the Ethiopian war had reached a difficult stage, the lukewarm Badoglio was sent to shoulder the blame if there should be disaster."

Slow Advance

"But the better opinion seems to be," suggested *The National Review* (London), "that Signor Mussolini expected a more rapid advance in six weeks than sixty miles in the north and double that number in the south."

Last week, already six weeks on the ground, Badoglio had gotten no farther ahead than the poke-along de Bono. If reports from Addis Ababa were correct, he was backsliding. The whole of the Tembien area around Makale—key invasion-point in the north—the Ethiopians declared, had been reoccupied.

From his snug headquarters, Marshal Badoglio watched a prank of nature attempt to put a kink in his campaign. Prematurely, rains fell all over the northern front. Worse, these so-called "light" rains of the January and February season were far from light. They were torrential.

In many sectors, newly-made Italian bridges, roads, camps, public works, and emplacements were washed out. Communications were endangered. Troop movements were cut to the minimum.

Facing the fact that when these rains abate by March he will have only three months of dry weather before the heavy summer downpour, Badoglio sent a call home for more troops.

Gets Crack *Alpini*

He demanded the crack *Alpini*, the best mountain fighters in the world. Il Duce immediately rushed off the valorous Val Pusteria, 17,000 strong.

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As a further concession to the old Army, Il Duce allowed regular generals to command Black Shirt divisions. Coupled with the demand for regular Army units, this action caused much comment on the conduct of the devil-may-care Fascist soldiery who were expected to bear the brunt as well as reap the glory of the African campaign.

Such a sudden turn of events was largely attributed to Badoglio. "He always has been somewhat of a lone wolf in the Army, rising swiftly and spectacularly from lower commands to the top," Lemuel F. Parton pointed out in a Consolidated News Features copyrighted article.

"Friend and favorite of the Italian *aristoi,* he has conceded nothing to the *sansculottes* which Italian Fascism raised to power, or to the learned rationalizations of the totalitarian State.

"Like the Emperor Augustus, modern dictators have to watch the Pretorian Guard pretty closely. Italy has discovered this, and there is evidence that the high Army clique now runs the country. . . .

"Badoglio is a monarchist, loyal to the House of Savoy, and when the March on Rome was forming he asked the King to let him attend to the marchers. . . ."

There is a legend, even, that four years after Mussolini seized power Badoglio hustled up troops in the nick of time to prevent the dictator from wresting the throne from Victor Emmanuel.

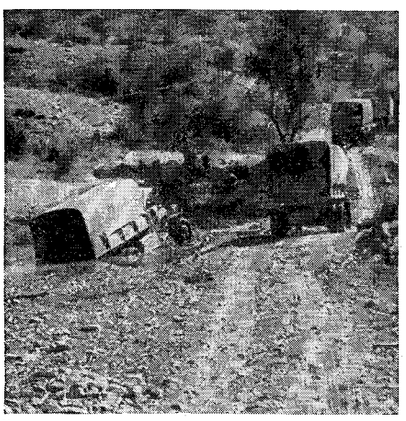
Last week, thoroughly enjoying the Italians' adversities, the Ethiopians struck hard at a sudden strong push by the enemy on the southern front. After a battle involving 100,000 on both sides, Addis Ababa said, the Italians were beaten.

Meanwhile the little King of Kings commanded all of his chieftains to refrain from attacking in a body, but to pursue the guerrilla tactics so far successful. Haile Selassie also decided to continue leaning on foreign advisers.

Arriving at Addis Ababa to augment his staff was John H. Spencer, thirty-year-old international law specialist from Grinnell College in Iowa.

On the basis of such caution and patience, the London *Sunday Times* said:

"Failing a major blunder by the defender, the Duce seems to be up against a proposition that grows tougher as time passes."

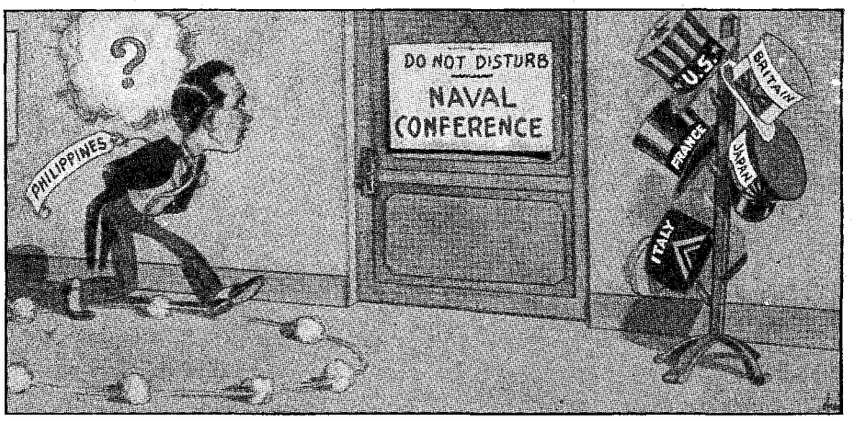


European

The road into Ethiopia is rocky

Sea Power and Pacific Destiny

"Most Critical Naval Problems" Lie in Far East, British Review Warns; Philippines Anxiously Eye Conference at London



"A Meeting at the Cross-Roads of Destiny"

—*Philippines* Free Press

"What political settlement can be substituted in the Far East for the broken fragments of the Washington Treaty system?

"How far can Anglo-American cooperation be counted upon?

"What is the effect of the new American doctrine of neutrality upon the ancient dispute over the Freedom of the Seas?"

To these rhetorical questions *The Round Table,* British quarterly, insists "some answer must be found before there can be any wide or durable agreement on naval limitation; for arms are but the instruments of policy, and until there is agreement on policy, any technical agreement on policy, any technical agreement on limitation, must remain restricted and insecure."

Technical Talk

More or less restricted to technical questions, the London Naval Conference, considering Japan's denunciation of existing naval treaties and ratios and insistence on complete parity, had been discussing such things as total fleet strength, war-ship tonnages, and sizes of ship-armaments. When it began on December 9, several delegations were not empowered to discuss political ramifications of sea power. When it resumed, on January 6, after a long Christmas holiday, no new trends appeared.

Now it seems that the larger issues of interlocking sea power and national policy may be forward-passed to the chief statesmen of the principal maritime Powers. One hint of that new play in the international diplomatic game came last week when *Asahi's* London Correspondent cabled his independent-liberal Tokyo and Osaka newspapers:

"Rumors circulating in various quarters in London say Britain is preparing to open military and political negotiations with Japan. In the event of a conflict with Italy, the British Far Eastern Fleet will have to be withdrawn, with the result that Britain's protective power in the Far East would be greatly reduced.

"The British Government seems to be considering some agreement with Japan with a view to protecting her interests in case of war."

Whether or not this was a Japanese inflated trial balloon, there was more political air in an envelop which hitherto had held technical naval matter.

Apprehensive Manila

While admirals and ambassadors boggled and jockeyed at London, apprehension was echoed from the world's newest Commonwealth. *Philippines Free Press* (Manila) wondered:

"Why should a mere naval conference 7,000 miles away be able to exert such a profound effect on the Philippines as to determine its future and control its destiny?

"Briefly, and simply, the answer . . . is that at this conference there will be decided whether the Great Powers: Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy, and, of them, more particularly Japan and the United States, are going to . . . start a naval race. . . .

"Should that naval race not start, then it means America's recognition of Japanese supremacy in the Far East, consequent withdrawal of the United States from the Orient, and the utter and complete abandonment of the Philippines.

"That is the situation the United States and the Philippines are facing to-day. It is a meeting at the cross-roads of Destiny—a parting of the ways."

Tho the British *Review of Reviews* warns editorially that "the most critical naval problems lie in the Pacific," yet, Adrian Russell, writing in that same independent monthly magazine of affairs, has this reassurance for anxious Manila:

"Unless the United States contemplate withdrawing from the Pacific, it is unlikely that withdrawal from the Philippines will seriously weaken them, any more than British 'withdrawal' from Egypt and Irak has left the door open for other Powers in these two countries."

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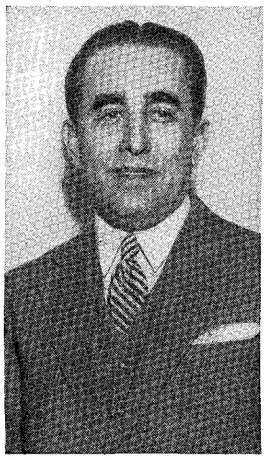
Cuba's Eighth Ruler in Three Years

Presidency Conceded to Gomez as Returns Come Slowly; Reestablishment of Constitutional Government Sought After Orderly Poll



Underwood & Underwood

Keystone

Wide World

Figures in Cuban Election: (Left to Right) *Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias, the new President; Col. Fulgencio Batista, the Republic's strong man; and Mario G. Menocal, rival candidate*

Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias, bulky yet agile, and always scrupulously groomed, was conceded by Havana dailies, on the face of late returns of Cuba's general elections on January 10, to have won the Presidency. The only dissenting voice was that of *La Discusion*, a supporter of the defeated Democratic candidate, former President Mario G. Menocal, which said:

"Three factors contributed to this election situation, which may be termed a disaster: the incompetence of elements designated as electoral officials, the lack of organization on the part of the Government, and the innovation of the preferential vote."

Doctor Gomez was the coalition candidate of the Republican, Nationalista, and Liberal Parties. The high office of the President was once administered by his late father, Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, who fought Spain in the final revolt.

On the side-lines stood Col. Fulgencio Batista, former Army sergeant, who as head of the armed forces has been the actual ruler of Cuba.

The general elections were the first held since 1924. The new national officials were chosen for the next four years. Reestablishment of constitutional government in Cuba was another purpose of the voting.

Parade of Presidents

Since the overthrow of former President Gerardo Machado on August 12, 1933, the Island Republic has seen seven Provisional Presidents come and go.

More than 20,000 soldiers, sailors, and police guarded the polls in what was described by Havana press correspondents as one of the most orderly general elections Cuba has witnessed.

Nevertheless five persons were killed. Two were slain and six wounded in the city of Camaguey, according to government reports, when soldiers fired into a crowd of about 200. At Guaimaro in Camaguey Province, one voter was killed and two were wounded in a political clash. Likewise at Cunecia in Oriente Province a man was shot and killed by a soldier during a dispute. A soldier was reported to have been killed in the City of Santiago.

A very large percentage of the voters were women, voting for the first time in Cuban history. Havana newspapers reported that the women voters outnumbered the men. The poll on the whole was said in Havana press cables to have been light in all the Provinces.

Slow Returns

The returns came in with exceeding slowness and it was predicted that several days must elapse before the final figures could be announced. According to an Associated Press report at Havana last Sunday, "official figures at midnight showed Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez leading former President General Mario G. Menocal by more than 25,000 votes in the race for the Presidency. . . .

"The third candidate, former Provisional President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, who did not campaign, was out of the running."

Promise by Gomez

In a statement to the press Doctor Gomez said he would make every effort to fulfil the responsibilities of the task entrusted to him. He added:

"The question of our foreign indebtedness now in default must be cleared up and the credit of Cuba must be reestablished on a firm basis.

"The United States has always been Cuba's great friend and we gratefully remember the aid given to us by the American people in attaining our independence. It is my desire to deepen that bond of friendship and close relations. President Roosevelt and his Government are extending to Cuba the most cordial cooperation and this is being reflected in the economic improvement of our nation."

Gen. Feng's Comeback

He Forms War-Lord Alliances to Resist Japanese Activities

Feng Yu-Hsiang, China's "Christian General," cost Dictator Chiang Kai-Shek of Nanking one of his costliest campaigns a few years back.

He was defeated and, like a sage of old, roved the Shansi countryside in long blue coolie-coat, vacuum-bottle tied to his sash, painting plum-blossoms, and practising Chinese calligraphy.

Two years ago his 250-pound figure leaped back into the Chinese arena. He became a military power in Chahar Province, leading a hungry and weary army of 100,000.

He planned to chase Japan out of North China. Nanking refused to help, offering him, instead, an easy government berth in retirement.

Feng then allied himself with such regional war-lords as Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, who later became head of the semi-autonomous Chahar-Hopei State; and Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung.

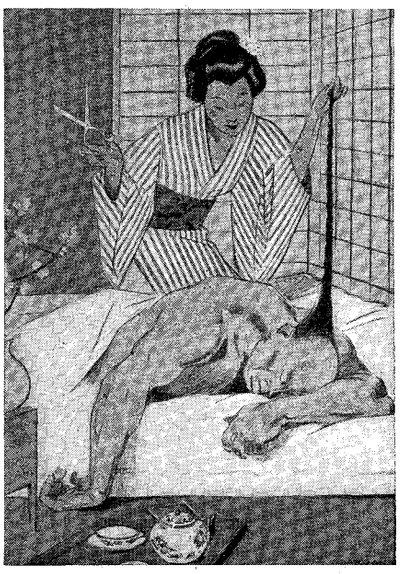
His power grew gradually. By last week he had both Sung and Han under his thumb. Nanking, seeing Japan preparing a clean sweep of the north, went to him.

He was made Vice-Minister of the all-powerful Military Affairs Commission.

Meanwhile Manchukuoan - Mongolian forces, according to Peiping reports to the Associated Press, entered the Eastern Suiyuan Province from Chahar early in January. They gained control of the important railway point of Feng-chen and proclaimed an autonomous régime.

Said *Chen Pao* (Kuomingtang, Shanghai): "The Chino-Japanese incidents must be handled with utmost diplomacy."

But *The China Times* (Shanghai) (Ind.) aggressively declared: "The Japanese have occupied our territory, massacred the people. China must prepare for a final sacrifice."



The Samson of the East

—Kladderadatsch *(Berlin)*

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New Jewish Exodus Proposed

Mass-Emigration from Germany to Palestine Envisioned; British Leaders to Seek Aid in U. S.; Effect on World Trade Feared

Keystone

German street scene: "Jews Not Wanted in This Place"

A proposed mass-expatriation of from 100,000 to 250,000 Jews from Germany to Palestine is soon to be laid before their American coreligionists by three leading members of British Jewry—Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner to Palestine; Viscount Bearsted, head of the Shell Oil interests; and Simon Marks, British chain-store magnate.

Conditions Demanded

According to a wireless dispatch to the New York *Times*, the mass-exodus would depend on several conditions demanded by the Reich, chief of which are that the emigrant Jews would be permitted to remove their capital only in the form of German products and that American and British Jews create a fund for the liquidation of these exports. How a martyred people could dispose of such a vast amount of goods is inconceivable, for, says the dispatch, "the world would be swamped with German industrial products sold necessarily at dumping prices."

The three British delegates, whose forthcoming visit is anxiously awaited by every Jew in America, informed THE LITERARY DIGEST that "the object of the Mission to the United States is exploratory. The delegation, in America, will seek counsel from all sections of those interested, with a view toward preparation of a scheme to promote the emigration of Jews from Germany and to assist such emigrants to start enterprises or find occupations in their new homes. It is intended to formulate a definite scheme after consultation with various Jewish bodies, not only in America but also in Palestine and elsewhere. Any scheme for these objectives clearly requires raising a large sum of money."

The proposed new exodus "can only seem," says the Springfield *Republican*, "a cruel and appalling plan to those who in other and happier times have seen the Jews in Germany prosperous, honored, and supremely useful. Yet even more cruel is the intimation that, if the Jews in other countries do not come forward with the financial aid demanded of them, the lot of those Jews who are forced to remain in Germany will be made worse."

Comment on Proposal

By telegraph and cable THE LITERARY DIGEST elicited comment on the proposal.

From London, Dr. Nahum Sokolow, ex-President of the World Zionist Federation, cabled that "the agony of German Jewry has reached such a degree and the emergency become such a complex international problem that something great and substantial must immediately be undertaken, not only by world Jewry, but by all humanity."

"If Governments with impunity may treat a section of their citizens with any and every injustice, the guaranty for moral security for human life is destroyed," replied Rabbi Israel Mattuck, of the Liberal Jewish Synagog, London.

"Let's do all possible to help the Jews leaving Germany." "Any plan," cabled Dr. Selig Brodetsky, of the University of Manchester, England, "must be on a large scale, because the position of the German Jews is daily more desperate; they are as if caught in a trap and must be removed as soon as possible."

Alfred M. Cohen, of Cincinnati, President of B'nai B'rith, replied that Jews already in Palestine "are blessed with the opportunity of reshaping their lives free from hate and in turn are proving a blessing to the land whence through their ancestors came the best in all religions."

Tragic Crisis

"We shall surely take counsel from the wisest heads we can find and will do our best in spite of the enormity of the problem to meet this grave and tragic crisis," replied Felix M. Warburg, prominent New York banker and philanthropist, who was born in Germany.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, of New York, answered that Palestine "has been a most useful refuge for a large number of German Jews and will continue to take its proportion."

Pointing out that the plan would help only those Jews owning assets and that the flow of German goods following the emigration would create new domestic problems in various countries, *The Canadian Jewish Chronicle*, Montreal, replied that the plan also would "strengthen Germany's tottering economic structure by building up transfer agreements all over the world, thereby circumventing the boycott."

In the opinion of *The American Jewish World*, Minneapolis, the proposal "is a threat to world Jewry to ransom at an exorbitant price the wealthier Jews of Germany.

"Otherwise all the Jews within the Nazi power will be exterminated."

To *The American Hebrew*, New York, it appeared wise to withhold opinion "until these gentlemen arrive on our shores and place the program—as they have developed it thus far—before the Jews of America."

Keystone

Jewish street scene: the modern city of Tel-Aviv, Palestine

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Gaikwar With $1,200,000 Sword

Diamond Anniversary of Benevolent Baroda Ruler; Leaders of Three Great Religions in Three Countries Rejoice

Nearly sixty-one years ago a party of police rode into Kavlana, a small, obscure village on the borders of Bombay and Hyderabad, to look for a new Maharaja for the throne of Baroda, a native State in India.

The late ruler, Malhar Rao Gaikwar, had a bad habit of having men tied to elephants' tails to be dragged to death, and ordering others who displeased him to be slain in the market. Also he squandered the people's money. When he plotted to stifle the protesting British Resident with a dose of arsenic he was deposed.

So it became urgently necessary to find a new ruler, who must be of the ancient Gaikwar family. Word had come that a certain Kashi Rao, a peasant living at Kavlana, could prove that he was of the Gaikwar blood, and he and his four sons were summoned to appear before the police.

After a period of testing, choice fell upon the next to the eldest son, and he got the job of ruling Baroda, with a jewel-encrusted sword valued at $1,200,000 thrown in.

Followed a long period of training and education. At eighteen the young Gaikwar was not only his own master, but absolute ruler of a community of two and a half millions living in a territory of 8,164 square miles.

The Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, friend of the "untouchables"

Dawn of New Day

"It was," writes Philip Morrell in the London *Sunday Times*, "the dawn of a new day in Baroda; the opening of a reign which has lasted sixty years and has proved of such benefit to the State and, indirectly, to the rest of India, that one is inclined to condone the late Maharaja's irregularities that produced so happy a result. . . .

"The task before the young man was obviously not an easy one. The way of the reformer is never smooth. How much easier it would have been to slip back into the old ways, to do as other princes have done."

This month, His Highness, the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, Sir Sayaji Rao III, International President of the World Fellowship of Faiths, celebrates the diamond jubilee of his reign. He has been on the throne longer than any other Indian Prince.

It is as a benevolent ruler and reformer that the Maharaja is best known. As International President of the World Fellowship of Faiths, organized to seek spiritual solutions for man's problems, he received congratulations from Americans of all religious faiths.

Kedarnath Das Gupta, General Executive of the World Fellowship of Faiths, recalled that the Maharaja had said to him once: "Don't tell me what I have done. Tell me what I can do now."

Some of his achievements were recited by Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, an American Unitarian clergyman who worked in India many years.

"He has made much provision for all the more important kinds of higher and advanced education," said Doctor Sunderland. "He has waged constant war against the scourge of 'untouchability,' and has done much to mitigate the evils of caste. Besides providing liberal education for women, he has legislated and in various other ways planned to give them a freer and larger life.

"He has been steadily active in promoting agricultural and industrial improvements, public sanitation and hygiene, creating hospitals, and providing enlightened medical service for all classes of the people. With all the rest, he has given his influence steadily against religious superstitions and in favor of religious intelligence, breadth, and progress, in support of social reform, and, so far as permitted, in promotion of political reform."

The celebration of the Maharaja's diamond jubilee will be continued at a dinner in New York on January 28, with three distinguished speakers representing three countries—India, England, and America—and three great religions—Hinduism, Christianity, and Judaism.

In Baroda the celebration began with a great public *durbar*. Escorted by infantry and cavalry and by white oxen drawing gold and silver guns, the Maharaja rode in a golden carriage to the scene of festivities. There, seated on a throne and surrounded by members of his family, he received addresses from his subjects.

This picturesque Indian potentate is described as a truly religious man. His interest in human values, according to an account given out by the World Fellowship of Faiths in New York, "makes him impatient of tabus and unrealities and of such abuses as caste tyranny. . . .

"Frequently he invites representatives of Moslem, Christian, Parsee, Hindu, and other great religions to address him, at sunset, on a beautiful terrace of his palace or in a Hindu shrine, and he listens attentively, if critically, to a discussion of the *gita* (a Hindu mystic song), or of the life and teachings of Jesus or Mohammed. Holding that his people must learn from the West as well as from the East, he insists that truth is one and invites all seekers after truth to work together."

Gift of Vision to Blind

The New Year brought a larger measure of happiness to 802 destitute children of West Virginia than they had ever hoped to see. They are the fortunate to whom sight has been restored through the energy of the State Department of Public Welfare, headed by Maj. Francis W. Turner, and the charity of doctors, optometrists, clubs, courts, and the Junior League.

"The project," writes Harry L. Flournoy in the Charleston *Gazette*, "is packed with human interest—tears of joy, the reaction to the opening of sightless eyes upon a beautiful world, incidents that have their humorous side.

"The survey was made by county agents of the Department, and all blind destitute children were listed. Clinics were established at convenient centers and the children were passed through them for examination by specialists who gave their time and talent gratis. A total of 948 passed through these clinics. Only 145 were found to be hopelessly incurable."

Clubs Cooperate

Helping were the Kiwanis Clubs, women's, parents', and teachers' clubs; the Masonic Order, the Junior League, and the County Courts. Civic organizations cared for 300 cases, and the Welfare Department attended to 648. Here are two instances:

"A few months ago a little Negro girl was led along Charleston streets by her mother. She was not allowed to play alone in the yard because she hurt herself so much by walking or running into unseen objects. Yesterday a Department agent called at the home. The little girl was sitting in the home reading the 'funny papers.' She was one of the 802 successful cases.

"A specialist from Montgomery called at the department offices in the State House. When asked about a little boy in his hometown he smiled broadly—and gulped down a lump in his throat. 'I just can't help choking up when I think of that grand little fellow,' he said. 'His unbounded joy at regaining his sight is pathetic.'"

What has been done in West Virginia, says Mr. Flournoy, can be done in every State in the Union and at a saving to the State. West Virginia saves $3,171,850 in educating the children whose sight has been restored.

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New Drama-Harrowed Fields

"Mid-West" Cuts a Tobacco Road in Corn Belt; "O Evening Star!" Gives Icy Chill to Often-Seared Hollywood

Talbot

Curtis Cooksey and Jean Adair, in a scene from "Mid-West"

The dramatic pattern of "Tobacco Road" is so elaborately simple, and therefore beguiling, that it threatens to engulf the American theater.

Dramatists, weary of wrestling with profound, somber themes, have turned thankfully to the folk-picture. The illusion that the folk-picture may be set on Park Avenue as easily as on a Georgia farm, or in Hollywood as easily as in a quarry in Maine, has duped more playwrights than, seemingly, is good for the theater.

That there may be a surfeit of folk-plays has not stopped, for example, James Hagan. Mr. Hagan has written a homespun tragedy of the drought-stunned corn belt.

He calls it "Mid-West," he stedfastly refuses to identify the locale as Kansas, and he asks audiences to believe that Eastern universities are destroying good, callow farm boys by infecting them with communism. He is honest in his plea, if not persuasive.

His play combines a preachment on modern politics, a commentary on government interference in agriculture, and a blandly ironic admission that man in conflict with nature is puny and futile. The only light in this gray scene is furnished by the sun, which beats down cruelly and harrows mankind.

Dust-Storm Tragedy

"The James Hagan who told you so entertainingly of a small-town dentist who pulled his rival's tooth in 'One Sunday Afternoon,' " says Burns Mantle in the New York *Daily News*, "has written another simple and honest little drama relating the tragedy of those farmers who live in the drought-and-dust-storm country and probably hate the Supreme Court.

"An honest drama, but the trouble unhappily with many honest plays is that while their strength lies in their honesty, their weakness is that nobody cares much."

Robert Garland, less willing to yield Mr. Hagan a mattress for his hurt feelings, tells his readers in the New York *World-Telegram*, that Mr. Hagan is, indeed, honest, but he also is inexperienced.

"Be that as it may, the new arrival in Forty-fifth Street has to do with farmers and the AAA, a social *contretemps* the Supreme Court is supposed to have done away with. . . . Now that the New Deal has been given a black eye west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rockies, droughts, dissension and Democrats are automatically anticlimactic. Or should be."

Gilbert Gabriel, of the New York *American*, roweled by Hagan ineffectiveness, describes "Mid-West" as a play "wherein the good brown earth gets itself considerably churned up, the farmers have only tears with which to water their parched acres, and Author James Hagan says his somewhat dim say about governmental interference, radical uprisings and the cruel sun overhead. It seemed to me a dreary trial, spouting much dust literally as well as figuratively into its audience's eyes, and no help at all to man or beast in time of many troubles."

* * *

Hollywood Misery

No less a folk pattern because it deals with Hollywood and the people who make moving pictures move and talking pictures talk, is "O Evening Star!" This is the first play by Zoe Akins since, last year, she won the Pulitzer Prize with "The Old Maid."

Miss Akins, no stranger to Hollywood, no respecter of its self-conscious figurines, snubs bluntly the cozening notion that the place and its people are extraordinarily funny. To her, it and they are shallow, miserable, and sordid, a vulgar concourse of overpaid humanity. Film creatures, glamourous to 120,000,000 others, are ingrates and morons to Miss Akins's way of thinking.

"O Evening Star!" traces the fall and rise of *Amy Bellaire*, actress. It has been given out that the character is a composite picture of Mrs. Leslie Carter, Lillian Russell and Marie Dressler. Soberly, often dourly, the play follows the changing career of its actress-heroine. It begins with the auction of her property and moves steadily to *Amy's* triumph as a sixty-six-year-old film comedienne.

Eminent satiric dramatists have lashed at Hollywood with scorn. Among them, George S. Kaufman, Edna Ferber, Moss Hart and the Spewacks succeeded best. Miss Akins doesn't lash. She merely chills it with an icy glance.

Old War-Horse

Jobyna Howland, back to the theater after some years in the film studios, plays *Amy* as a proud old war-horse of drama; worn, haggard, ill, but determined to carry on. She makes a moving, important portrait of the old actress. The accent is on understatement.

The play opened in Philadelphia, where Peter Stirling, writing for *The Record*, found that Miss Akins had written her play "simply and directly."

"She has used little dramatic technique and less good dialog. But she's put her story across the footlights. And that's what counts."

Henry T. Murdock, in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, found justice in the leisurely pace of the play, pointing out that its span of many years made deliberate timing essential. He, with others, was enthusiastic over the performances and direction.

New to the American theater is the director, Leontine Sagan, London's only woman producer. She reached top heights in Europe when she staged "Maedchen in Uniform" over there. Tall, slender, very like the conventional school-mistress in appearance, she brings an astringent forthrightness to her work in the theater.

Harry S. Hood

Jobyna Howland, in flighty mood, seen in "O Evening Star!" by Zoe Akins

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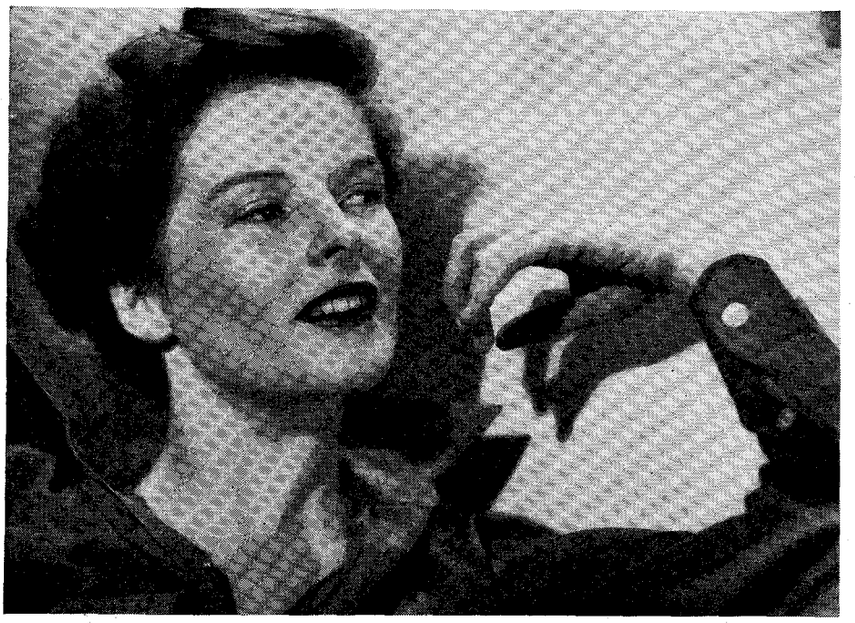
On the Current Screen

Impudent Fantasy in "Sylvia Scarlett," With Katharine Hepburn as New-Type Cinderella; *Madder Fantasy in "The Ghost Goes West"*



Katharine Hepburn, as she appears during part of "Sylvia Scarlett"; later she masquerades as a boy

The new film season rapidly is becoming one in which girls will be boys.

London, recently, trained the cameras on Miss Jessie Matthews' shorn locks and called the spirited result, "First a Girl."

Now comes Miss Katharine Hepburn, as a British scamp who sacrifices her coppery curls to help her father's gently unlawful schemes. The new RKO-Radio picture is "Sylvia Scarlett."

Edmund Gwenn, the roly-poly English actor who came to America to play his graceful drama, "Laburnum Grove," and remained, like Charles Laughton, to teach Hollywood a few things about acting, is the father. Motion-picture audiences will accept him gratefully.

Compton Mackenzie wrote "Sylvia Scarlett" as a novel. Three scenarists toiled to make it a picture story, and Miss Hepburn's favorite director, George Cukor, gave everything but his hat to the task of making it a distinguished film.

The effort was worth it. It is a sturdy, able successor to her "Alice Adams."

It is an excellent, unself-conscious film which gets to its story in a leisurely fashion. Some audiences will regret the unhurried pace.

The plot spins with quiet, winning madness around *Sylvia* and her father, who, fleeing from France a shadow's length ahead of the police, go to England. There they fall in with a daft serving-maid, a satiny confidence-man and others, and organize a traveling players' troupe. That none is much of an actor doesn't disturb the association.

Jaded Refugee

Later this strolling, curious group meets a painter and the *Countess Lily*, a jaded refugee from Russia. The result is impudent fantasy.

One of Miss Hepburn's best pictures, it has found critical enthusiasm wherever shown.

"In this lovely and thrilling photoplay," says Corbin Patrick in the Indianapolis *Star*, "Miss Hepburn discards most of the well-known rules of the game and brings a new type of *Cinderella* to the screen. She goes so far as to appear in short-bobbed hair and boy's clothes . . . this just naturally opens the gates to a delightful fantasia. . . . Actually there seems to be no yardstick by which this picture can be measured. We don't mean it is an epochal achievement, but it is bright, fresh, and invigorating and sometimes quite brilliant."

Jerry Hoffman in the Los Angeles *Examiner* confirms this opinion and adds a salute to Mr. Cukor:

"The makers of 'Sylvia Scarlett' had courage. Whitewash completely would have ruined it, and there is no suggestion of skirting any situation."

* * *

A British Ghost

Awaited here and released this week is "The Ghost Goes West," the first picture in English to be directed by René Clair.

Mr. Clair is the brilliant Frenchman who preferred to remain at home and disconcert all other directors with such pictures as "Sous Les Toits de Paris," "Poil de Carotte," and "Le Dernier Milliardaire."

London did what Hollywood couldn't. It lured him away from France and gave him a picture in English to direct. Having captivated all of the British critics, it comes to the United States.

Here is another fantastic picture. It opens 200 years before its time. Two Scotch clans have a feud. *Murdoch Glourie,* the last of his clan, runs afoul of six *MacLaggans* and is slain. His disappointed father dooms him to roam the earth until he can avenge the *Glouries* on a *MacLaggan.*

In the present time, old Glourie Castle, which *Murdoch* is haunting, is bought by a multi-millionaire American food manufacturer. He has the place razed and the stones transported to America. The ghost goes with the stones.

On shipboard, a rival food maker taunts the castle's buyer. He argues that the castle is counterfeit. The ghost comes to the aid of the buyer by some haunting.

Here is another picture with madness and fantasy as its strength.

Cosmo Hamilton, speaking recently in London, said:

"You sit through it all in a state of beaming content from beginning to end, and you leave the theater chuckling to yourself. The humor of the picture is completely infectious."

Robert Donat is witty and charming in the dual rôle of 200-year-old ghost and his present-day descendant.

A bad moment for Robert Donat in René Clair's "The Ghost Goes West"

Film Ratings

In response to many requests from readers, THE LITERARY DIGEST is resuming a weekly rating of the new films. The ratings represent a consensus arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by THE LITERARY DIGEST Screen Editor.

AAAA—"Mutiny On The Bounty"; "A Tale of Two Cities."

AAA—"A Night At The Opera"; "So Red The Rose"; "Annie Oakley"; "Sylvia Scarlett"; "In Old Kentucky"; "I Dream Too Much."

AA—"Hands Across The Table"; "Frisco Kid"; "If You Could Only Cook."

The ratings are *AAAA,* Excellent; *AAA,* Good; *AA,* Acceptable, and *A,* Poor.

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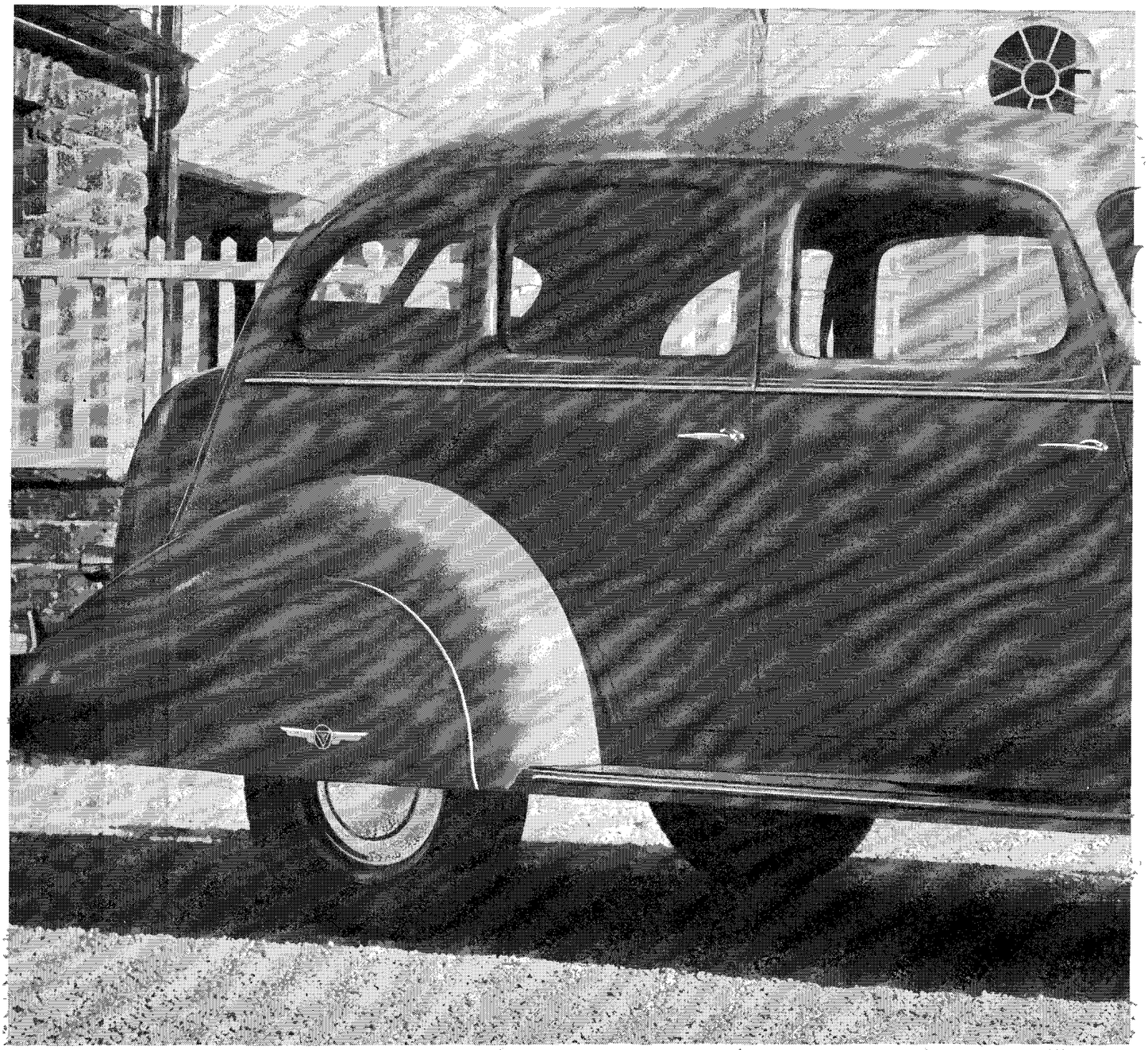

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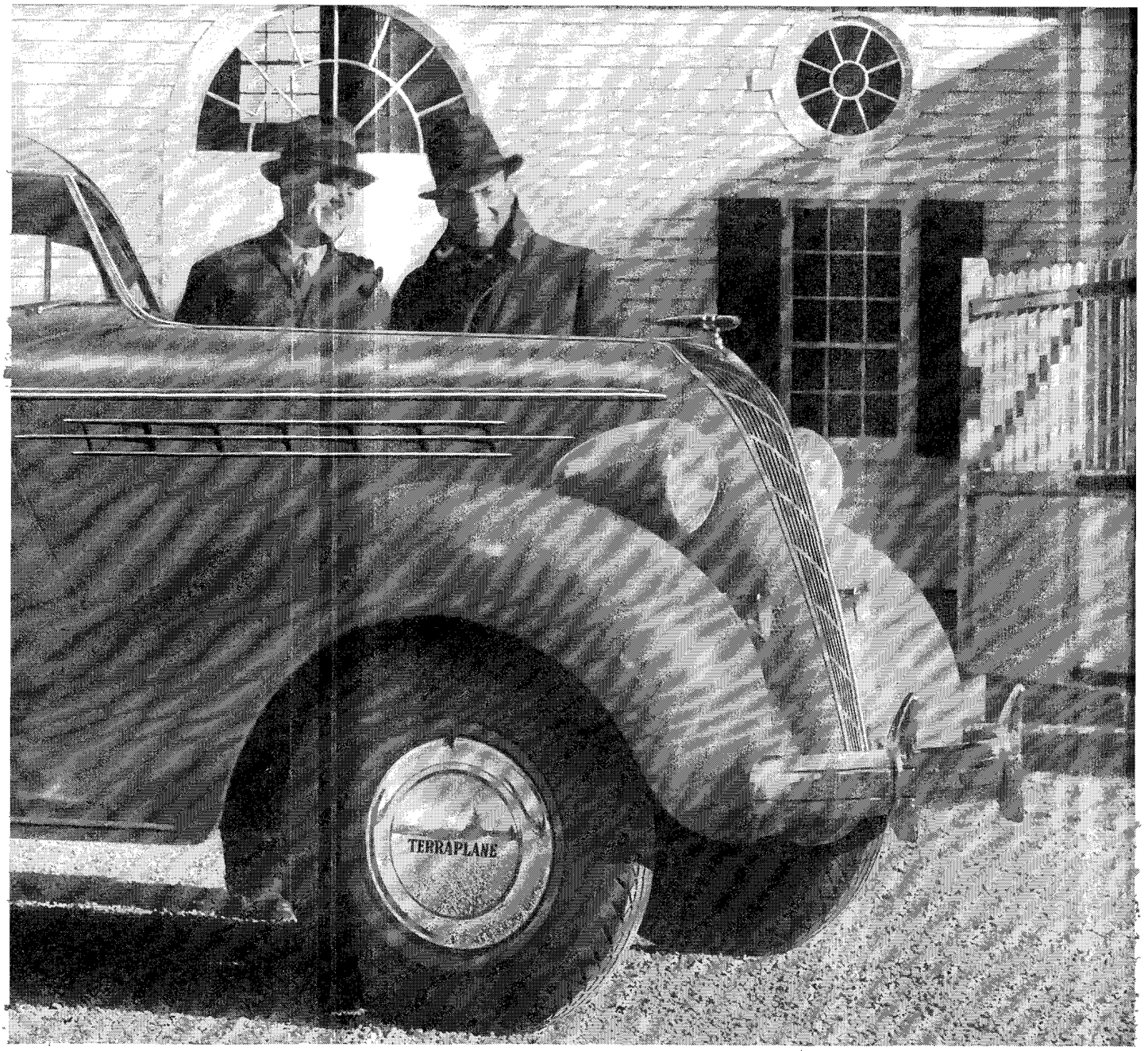

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News of the Book World

Sequel to "Josephus" by Feuchtwanger; Zaharoff, Arms Trader of Nth-Degree Success-Story; a New Madame Butterfly

Acme

At dinner: Lion Feuchtwanger is shocked, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia amused

The Jew of Rome. By Lion Feuchtwanger. 565 pp. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.)

Herr Feuchtwanger's place among historical novelists ranks high and his two tales of Flavius Josephus, the Jew who became the Knight of Rome, are not of the stature of a mere *Ivanhoe* or a *Ben Hur*.

In "Josephus" we followed the historian to Rome, where he was not without honor as the head rebel against the power determined to master the world and then turned against his own people. In the sequel, we learn of his inner conflict between the need for compromise and the urge to stand up for principle, come what may. In the end he marches under the Arch of Titus, his own son screaming imprecations against him, the Roman mob jeering.

"It is not easy to be reasonable," he reflects to himself, "but reason is God's first-born child, and I shall stick to it."

On his way to power, his head bowed to the goddess of Rome, Josephus is revealed as uncertain, dismayed, and uneasy.

"He knew Gamaliel's argument from beginning to end: We must sacrifice a part of the truth if we do not want to sacrifice the whole. But is the truth still the Truth when a part of it is denied?"

In this laboriously-contrived conviction that to be "reasonable" was the loftier course, one detects the intellectual struggle and misgivings of Herr Feuchtwanger himself.

"The temptation arises to call this Feuchtwanger's greatest novel," said Sterling North in the Chicago *Daily News*, "his most restrained and vital, his deepest and most meaningful. . . ."

And Clifton Fadiman, in *The New Yorker:*

"Whether read as a notable piece of historical reconstruction, as a study of anti-Semitism, as a picture of two cultures—the Roman and the Jewish—in conflict, or merely as an analysis of a fascinatingly flawed character, 'The Jew of Rome' is quietly interesting . . . whether or not you read 'Josephus,' you should find its sequel, if you take it slowly and carefully, rewarding. . . ."

* * *

Zaharoff: The Armaments King. By Robert Neumann. 143 pp. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.75.)

Not the least curious of contemporary mysteries and heroes is Sir Basil Zaharoff. In a way, he was the quintessence of the sob-sister Victorian school of fiction. His origin has never been proven. He himself lends no aid to the mob of snoopers who would find out whence he came. Honored by Governments, wealthy beyond the dreams of the man in the street, lonely and aged, he is nearing ninety.

So far as is known, Sir Basil, Knight of the Bath and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, has retired from his war-making. Among his riches, he sits in a wheel-chair. At the end of his adventure, he is a deserted old man. His career is a success-story, raised to the nth and indefinable power.

Most of those who read about him will be moved to ponder the devious ways by which in his time he was probably as powerful as any man among the earth's many millions.

Eventually he became two-thirds owner of the great Vickers Corporation, but before that he sold arms to Balkan and South American Governments.

Obviously a Levantine, Sir Basil found his way around and the implications of this "biography" are that he was not ignorant that every man was supposed to have a price.

The chooser of morals to adorn a tale, however, will detect the fateful Midas touch as the blight upon his adventure. Himself courted by Prime Ministers, for thirty-four years he waited for the woman he desired. And when death released her from vows to which she was bound by religion, so that they could marry, it took back in a year and a half that which it had given.

As Edward Angly, in *The New York Herald Tribune Books*, remarks, "The blame for the thing that made him what he is rests upon millions of shoulders, not a pair."

"Altho one will inevitably finish Herr Neumann's book with a whirling head, it is fascinating throughout," wrote John Chamberlain in the New York *Times*.

In the New York *Post* Herschel Brickell called Zaharoff's "the most utterly fantastic and incredible life-story of our times."

* * *

The Wooden Pillow. By Carl Fallas. 311 pp. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.)

O Kaya San, in this book, bows daintily in deference to *Choo-choo San* and lo and behold, there is born another *Madame Butterfly*. This time it is a cheerful, winsome and "dutiful" little Japanese moth, and her adventure with *Grier*, the Englishman, we are given to understand, has not singed her wings. Even as she bids him good-by at the gang-plank, she saves "face" by choking back the tears.

As a love-story, "The Wooden Pillow" might be called a rehash of Pierre Loti and Giacomo Puccini, and therefore, a little threadbare. It arrives at a very good time, to reassure us that the Japanese are not entirely a race of admirals, generals and Red Cross nurses in the field, but a people seeking as much joy of life as is to be had, in the manner of Occidentals, too.

The little side-shows of "The Wooden Pillow" are far more important than its tale.

Keystone

Sir Basil Zaharoff, subject of Robert Neumann's latest biography

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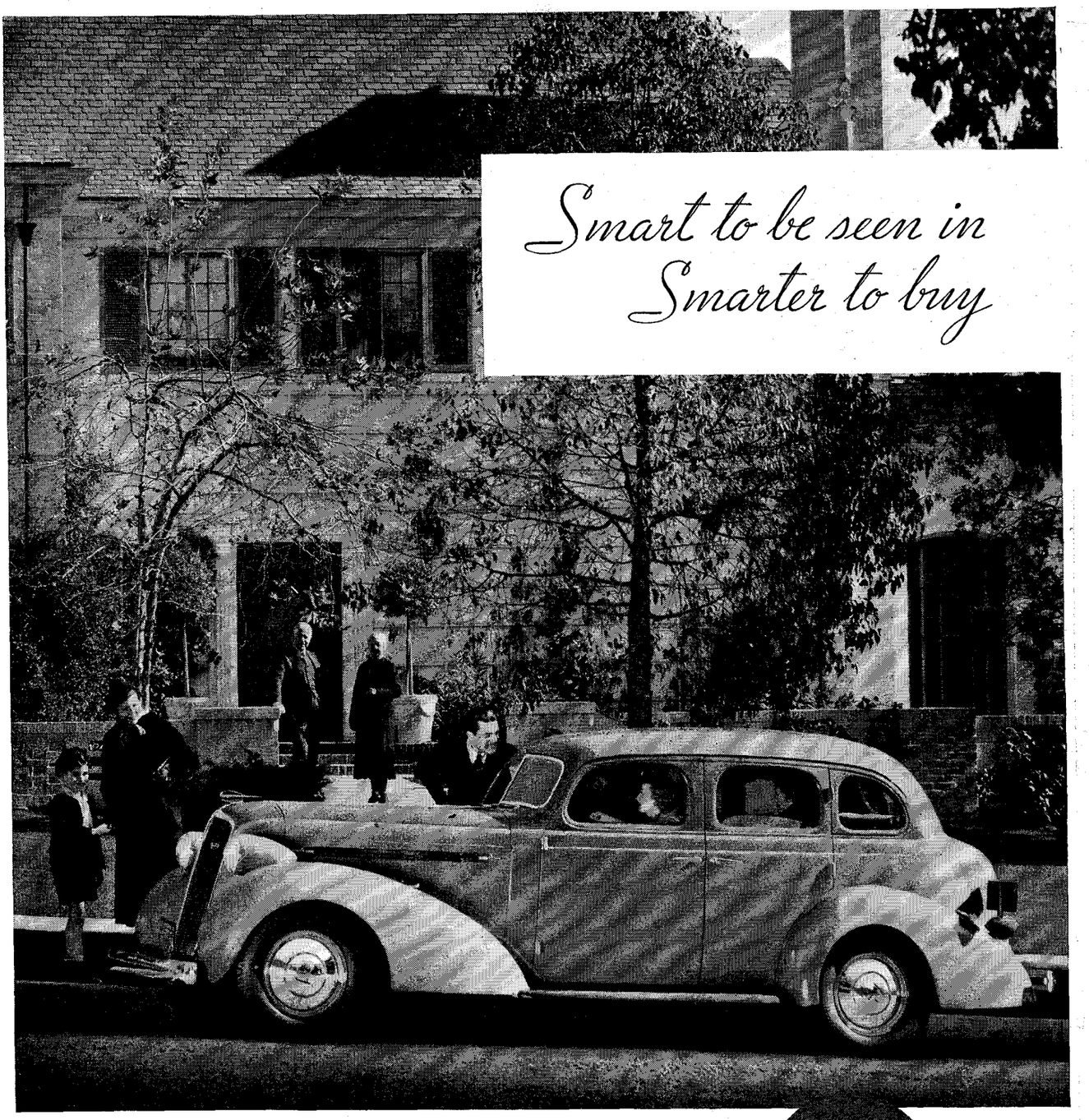

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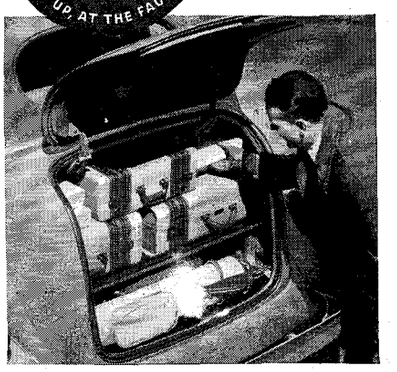

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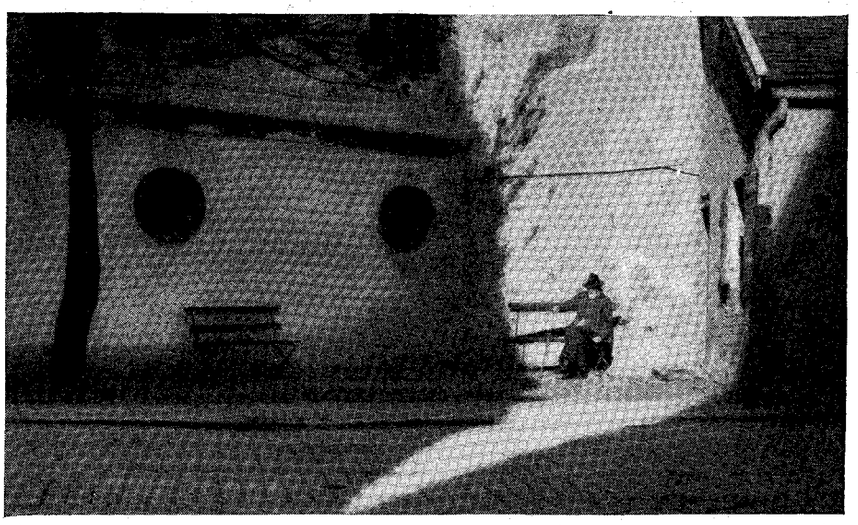
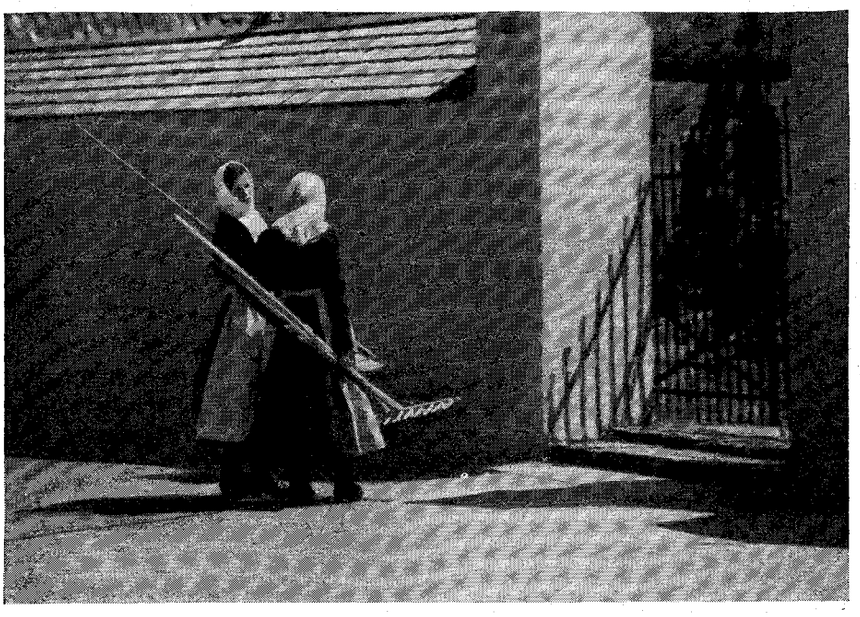
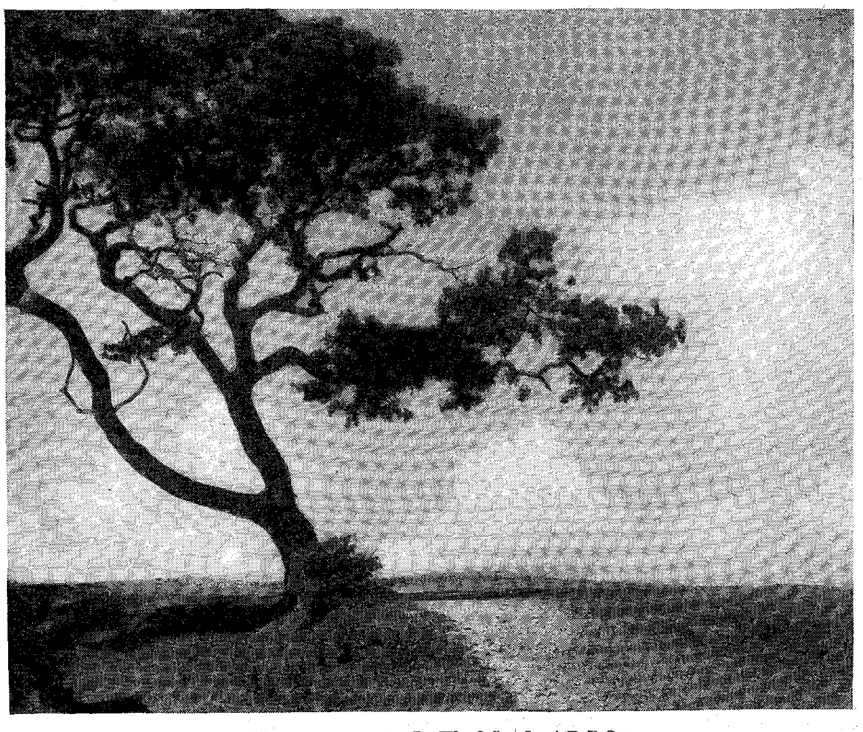


A Place in the Sun, *by A. G. Dell*



Converse, *by Harold Taylor*



Humoresque, *by L. W. Offord, A.R.P.S.*

British Camera Gems

Values of Light and Shade Preferred to Unusual Action

American camera addicts, in the main amateurs devoted to the gossipy candid camera technique, jammed the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center last week to study a first exhibition by British experts.

They came away disappointed, perhaps, by the lack of action in the British prints, yet thrilled by their pastoral calm.

The Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, acknowledged to be the leading photographic organization of the world, held its annual exhibition late in 1935. More than 2,600 prints were submitted from all countries and of these 226 of the most excellent were accepted and shown. The British Section accepted prints only from the British Isles and the 113 prints in the current New York exhibition, which continues through January 25, are those made by British photographers.

The show disclosed that Britons are more interested in captivating values of light and shade as they fall on ancient buildings or on scenic vistas than they are in the sport of stalking vivid shots of human foibles.

Wind-Tortured Tree

A superb example of this, coupled with the drama of profile, was "Humoresque," a picture of a wind-tortured tree grimly rooted in a rocky pinnacle. L. W. Offord, A.R.P.S., made it, and it has been seen in a succession of exhibitions abroad.

Portrait prints showed more posing than is customary among American photographers. The latter have in the last few years made portrait photography an informal, intimate art. They feel that unposed, casual portraits reveal more personality and are, therefore, more interesting.

Curiously, the British prints showed virtually no interest in industrial or mechanistic shots. This, of course, is not European, since American photographers of the industrial scene borrowed the technique and the vogue from a combination of German and Russian methods.

Scenic Vistas

Germans, who perfected the candid camera, reveled in mechanistic pictures for several years. Of late, they have been experimenting with special printing of carefully selected scenic vistas.

The first showing here of British photographs is under sponsorship of The Oval Table. It "was organized," says the New York *Times*, "as a free group of men connected with photographic activities. The group meets periodically at luncheon. It took its name from the oval table around which the members hold their meetings."

A previous sponsorship by The Oval Table was the Metropolitan Salon at the American Museum of Natural History, in which 325 prints were shown. These were made, under the rules, by persons living within fifty miles of Columbus Circle in New York. Another, larger, salon is in preparation.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

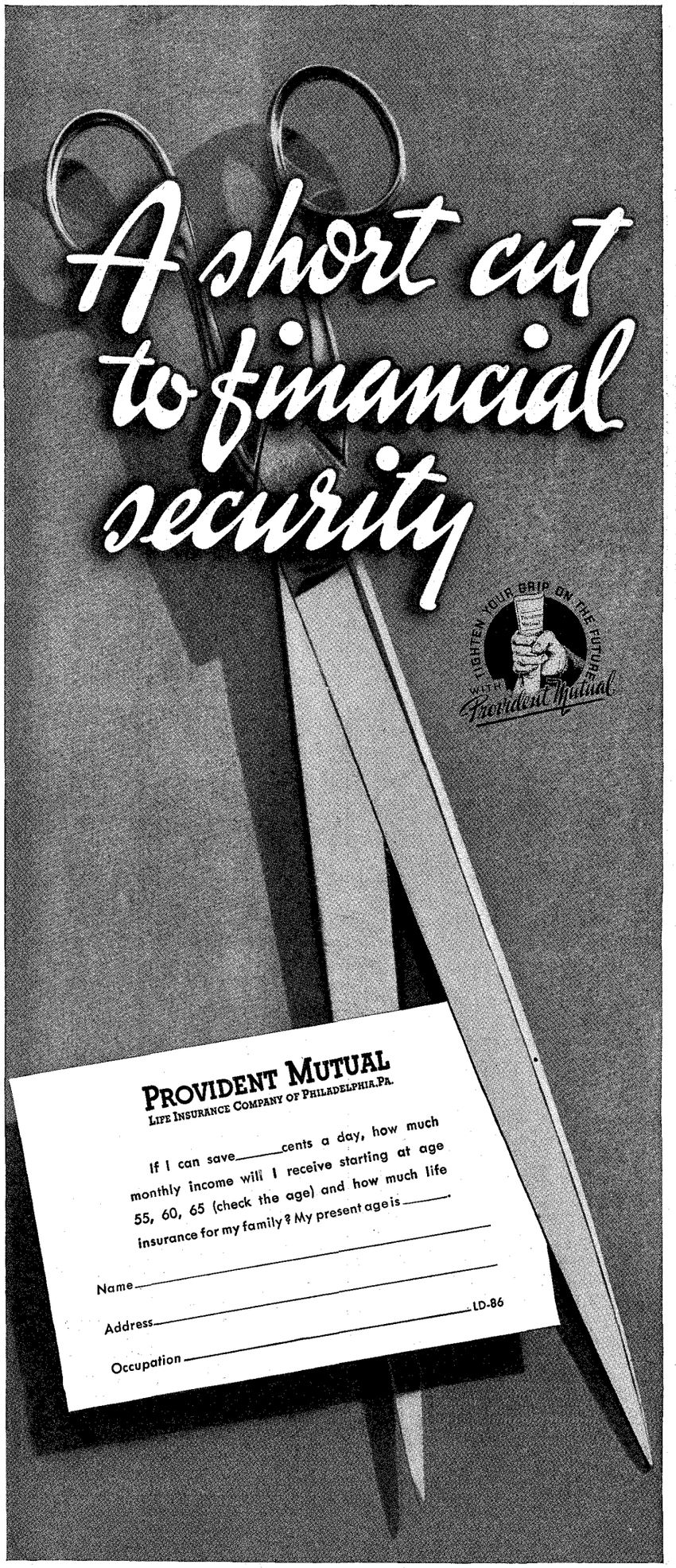
Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

cop.—"S. H.," Raleigh, N. C.—There have been advanced a number of stories as to the origin of this word as applied to policemen. The word *cop* is supposed to be derived from the Old English verb *to cop,* meaning to catch, to get hold of, to nab. This meaning is retained in the slang expression *to cop off,* meaning to grab; to make away with something sought by others. In England, a policeman is still often called a *copper,* that is, one who cops or catches offenders. As applied to a policeman, the word *cop* dates back to 1859. The verb *cop,* as used in dialect English, has been traced back to the 17th century. There is no evidence that *cop* was originally the abbreviation of *constabulary of police.* Another story of the origin of the word is connected with the following: In 1829 Sir Robert Peel organized the first modern police force in London. Members of the police force wore blue uniforms with very large copper buttons. These buttons gave the police the name *copper,* shortened to *cop.*

small, little.—"V. G. D.," Minneapolis, Minn.—Originally, *small* referred to girth or circumference rather than to length or height; to have meant slender. In the ninth century, we have several instances of such restrictive use; one spoke of a *small* wand, a *small* worm, a *small* thread. But by the thirteenth century, *small* was also used to indicate comparatively diminutive dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness.

From the earliest records, the adjective has been applied freely to animate or to inanimate objects. Chaucer (1386) described a young wife with "body gent and *smal.*" The same phrase, "gent and smal," meaning gentle and slender, was used in describing the nightingales in "Owl and Nightingale," dated about 1250, and in describing a girl in "Cursor Mundi," dated about 1300. In "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Shakespeare wrote, "This staffe is my sister: for looke you, she is as white as a lilly, and as *small* as a wand."

Of children, *small* has been persistently employed since about 1250. At that approximate date, an early English song has the line, "with-uten wif-kin and childre *smale,*" (without wife and children small). Thackeray writes of "*small* people," meaning little children. One writer attempts to show a difference in usage between *small* boy and *little* boy thus: "*Small* boy has become fairly common in recent colloquial use, but is felt to differ in connotation from *little* boy, usually by suggesting greater activity and independence." There does not seem to be any support from the records for the contention that *small* should be applied only to inanimate things.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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

MIRAGES

BY EDITH L. JOHNSON

I spend my life in groping
For things that can not be,—
In planning, scheming, hoping
To climb beyond and see,
(Where waving palm-fronds bind them),
Oases, crystal-laced,
And glimpse them but to find them
Mirages on the waste.

—*Wings.*

FABRIC

BY PEGGY BACON

A farmer fills
the world with tillage;
his quilted hills
entour the village.

In even seams
he works the soil;
the valley teams
with vital toil.

The earth is rich,
the season vernal;
in every stitch
he sows a kernel

The land's the loom,
the plow's the shuttle,
there's needle room
for swift and subtle.

The city clerk
is at his labors;
his handiwork
is like his neighbor's.

Though ruts of dust
his days have sped;
his track is just
a basting-thread.

A cheap machine
has wrought his body;
the cut is mean,
the stuff is shoddy,

with frazzled knot
and raveled band;—
the farmer's lot
is hemmed by hand.

—From "*Cat-Calls.*"
(Robert M. McBride & Co.)

FEAR OF NEMESIS

BY MYRTIS GRAHAM

A wing before the sun,
A shadow on the ground,
I close my doors and light
My candles all around

And none shall ever know,
For few will understand,
My little house so sure
Is built upon the sand.

—*Verse Craft.*

PIERRETTE IN MEMORY

BY WILLIAM GRIFFITH

Pierrette has gone, but it was not
Exactly that she died,
So much as vanished and forgot
To say where she would hide.

To keep a sudden rendezvous
It came into her mind
That she was late. What could she do
But leave distress behind?

Afraid of being in disgrace,
And hurrying to dress,
She heard there was another place
In need of loveliness.

She went so softly and so soon,
She hardly made a stir;
But going, took the stars and moon
And sun away with her.

—*From "Loves and Losses of Pierrot."*
(Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, Mass.)

ALABAMA MOTHER'S LULLABY

BY KENNETH PORTER

Note: Among some of the Negroes of the Deep South a belief is growing that Haile Selassie is all that his titles would imply and that shortly, when he is finished with Mussolini, he will turn his attention to righting certain wrongs in the United States.

Haile Selassie's Queen Sheba's son;
His pappy was King Solomon.

Hush, mah baby, doan' yo' weep—
Haile Selassie guards yo' sleep.

His parasol is blood-red silk,
His cloak an' cape are white as milk.

His beard is black as a swamp at night;
His eyes are gun barrels, black an' bright.

Baby, hush yo' frettin', do!
Selassie watches over you.

Lions guard his palace grounds,
Fierce as lions, tame as hounds.

Haile Selassie's King of Zion—
At night he can turn *himself* to a lion!

(Hush, mah baby, doan' yo' weep—)
Haile Selassie guards yo' sleep.

His folks gather pearls every time it rains;
He has elephants, an' aeroplanes!

There's gold on the butt of his Winchester gun;
He'll never rest till the battle is won.

Baby, hush yo' frettin', do!
Selassie watches over you.

When the war in Africa is done
(Hush, mah baby, doan' yo' weep—)
His crown'll shine like the morning sun
(Haile Selassie guards yo' sleep).
Over Camp Creek you'll see him comin'
(Baby, hush yo' frettin', do!)
You'll hear the silver wings a-drummin'—
The bosses'll jump an' light a-runnin'!
(Selassie watches over you!)

—*The Conning Tower, New York Herald Tribune.*

"Pin-head, parsimoniously covered with thin dark hair, on a short, dumpy body. Small features, prominent nose, chipmunk teeth and no chin, conveying the sharp, weak look of a little rodent. Absent-minded eyes, with a half-glimmer of observation. Prim, critical mouth, and faint coloring. Personality lifeless, retiring, snippy, quietly egotistical. Lacks vigor and sparkle."
—Peggy Bacon's caricature and description of herself, from "Off With Their Heads!"
(Robert M. McBride & Co.)

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Science and Medicine

Glass Houses Plus Privacy

Seven Will Soon be Constructed in New York; Modern Science Opens New Fields of Use for Ancient Material

Houses of glass, filled with soft, diffused light from all directions; easy to keep warm, cheaper to build than brick, requiring no paint and little up-keep. This new experience in living is now ready for Americans.

Owners of glass houses will be able to live comfortably—and privately. And they can throw all the stones they wish, for these glass houses will be tough enough to withstand hammer-blows. Glass is no longer just glass.

Charles G. Duffy (left) *and Henry P. C. Keuls, who invented a special gripper frame, held by Duffy, for erecting glass buildings. Behind them is a model of a crystal glass wall*

"You will be able to order a house built of glass and get prompt delivery, and you can be assured that nothing of privacy will be lost," wrote Philip M. Smith recently in the *Scientific American*.

"There will be no particular problem in heating it or keeping it in repair. . . .

"It will have perfectly smooth interior and exterior walls which can be easily washed. The fluted interior of the blocks [of glass] will give a diffused light throughout the house, no matter how strong the light. And in cost it will be comparable to brick."

The dwelling entirely of glass hasn't yet appeared, but of glass office-buildings there will presently be no dearth. Plans for seven are said to be under way in New York architects' offices at the moment. The first to emerge is the Schenley Tower, a glass building for which the foundation is now being laid at Times Square, New York.

Gleam of Stalagmite

This one will have three stories of glass, topped with an eighty-foot tower of crystal. At night, lit by concealed flood-lights around the base, it will gleam like a brilliant stalagmite.

Glass will also form the ceiling of the new Midtown Tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey. More than 400,000 glass tiles, each six inches square, will be needed for this job. The roof will be twenty-three feet wide and a mile long.

The Schenley Tower and the Midtown Tunnel will be fitted with glass by a new method, invented by Henry P. C. Keuls and Charles G. Duffy.

For several years, Keuls, a blocky Dutch construction engineer and importer of construction materials, did little else but think of ways to make glass buildings. In 1931 he came to this country and met Duffy, also a construction engineer. This big, ruddy-faced Irish-American had helped erect many New York skyscrapers. He, too, had been scheming how to make use of the beauty and permanence of glass.

The chief trouble is that glass shrinks and expands when the temperature changes, and this tiny motion continually works it out of place. Duffy and Keuls, after many disappointing tries, finally devised a metal frame, which they call a "gripper," that holds the glass firmly in place.

The glass comes in the form of tiles, about six inches square and three-eighths of an inch thick. These tiles snap into the gripper frames like a watch crystal into its bezel. Once in, only a sledge-hammer blow will dislodge them. The frames are invisible from the front. Light passes freely through the glass, but flutings baffle the eyesight of *Peeping Toms*.

Cities of Glass Foreseen

Keuls and Duffy foresee whole cities of glass. They think the new medium will transform architecture. The glass buildings of the future, they say, will not need windows: daylight can stream in through the walls, and fresh air will be supplied by air-conditioning machinery. At night such buildings will glow like pearl, lit by diffused light within. The walls will be double, leaving an air-space between.

Several companies are now preparing to make glass bricks of a kind which do not need the Keuls-Duffy grippers, but are fastened together by tongue-and-groove locking systems and mortar. These bricks are made by taking two box-shaped pieces and fusing them together on their edges.

A new factory now being constructed at Corning, New York, will have an entire front of these glass bricks. Appropriately, it is to be a glass factory, but one that will

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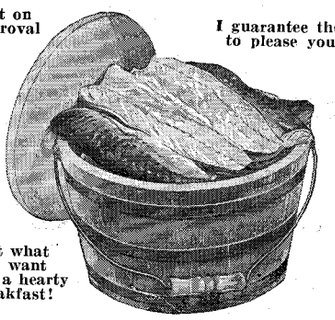

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You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months. Take one of my new, small, meaty late-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new late-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so tender and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

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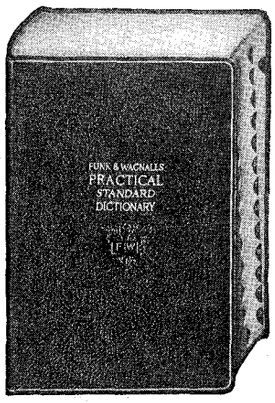

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Life From the Sky

Stirred by the speculations of the Swedish chemist Svante August Arrhenius, many persons have believed that life first came to the earth from the sky, possibly in the form of bacteria, riding a meteor.

Seven years ago Dr. Charles B. Lipman, Bacteriologist of the University of California, made the astonishing announcement that he had actually discovered bacteria in the hearts of stony meteorites.

He had washed the outer portions of the stones with soap and water and antiseptic, and had passed them through the flame of a Bunsen burner to kill any contaminating bacteria lurking there.

The hearts of the stones he then pulverized, and sprinkled some of the powder on a jelly-like culture medium that bacteria like.

The result, he declared, was a fine flowering of bacteria that very likely originated in regions beyond the earth.

But other bacteriologists were not satisfied, mainly because Doctor Lipman's "new" bacteria closely resembled ordinary kinds found in the soil of the earth. If they came from the sky, shouldn't they have been—well, a little unusual?

A careful, patient native of India, Sharat Kumar Roy, of the Field Museum, Chicago, was among the doubters. He took four stony meteorites, three of them from the same meteor-shower as those tested by Doctor Lipman. He put them through the most careful processes of washing and sterilizing. He ground them in a sterile pestle, and dusted the powder in twelve tubes of culture media.

Nine of the tubes grew no bacteria. But in the other three, colonies of rod-shaped creatures appeared. Cautiously the bacteriologist took them out, and subjected them to the tests that reveal to what races bacteria belong. And they turned out to be ordinary forms, such as are found in the air of almost any laboratory.

"The logical conclusion, therefore," reported Mr. Roy a little sadly last week, "is that the growth was the result of contamination." So, also, he believes, were the celestial bacteria of Doctor Lipman.

"We should like, with Arrhenius, to think of a world new-born and barren, to which the seeds of life might be borne by a swift-flying meteor," wrote the late Dr. George P. Merrill, of the Smithsonian Institution.

"Fascinating as such thought might be, however, it is based upon but flimsy foundations."

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Trojan Still on Guard

Soldier at Post Amid Ruins as Ancient City Is Unearthed

High on a hill above the wandering Scamander, three miles from the sparkling blue waters of the Ægean Sea, stands all that remains of Troy, where Paris fled with Helen from the wrath of her husband, Menelaus.

Now the Scamander is called the Mænder. The pile of stones and rubbish where Troy stood is known as the Hill of Hissarlik.

Loyalties Unchanged

But ancient loyalties do not change. Last summer, archeologists of the University of Cincinnati reverently dug down to the site of Priam's city, and found a Trojan warrior still on guard before a fire-gutted doorway. His skeleton lay where it fell 3,119 years ago, when the Greeks swarmed out of their hollow horse and put the city to fire and sword.

Last week the Cincinnati scientists were still poring over relics of that vanished day.

Golden Beads

Dr. Carl W. Blegen, Field Director of the Trojan Expedition, carefully brushed incrustations off fragile, priceless shards of broken pottery, examined loom-weights of baked clay, and counted the golden beads of some terror-stricken Trojan woman who broke the string by catching it on her loom, but did not tarry to pick them up. Doctor Blegen found them scattered on the floor, smutted with the ashes that destroyed the city.

It was Doctor Blegen's fourth summer of excavation at the Hill of Hissarlik. He found evidence to prove that the Homeric city of Troy was the seventh from the bottom of a stack of nine cities that comprise the hill.

Clue 50 Years Old

Fifty years ago a German archeologist, Heinrich Schliemann, found jewelry in this city, and concluded that it was the Homeric Troy.

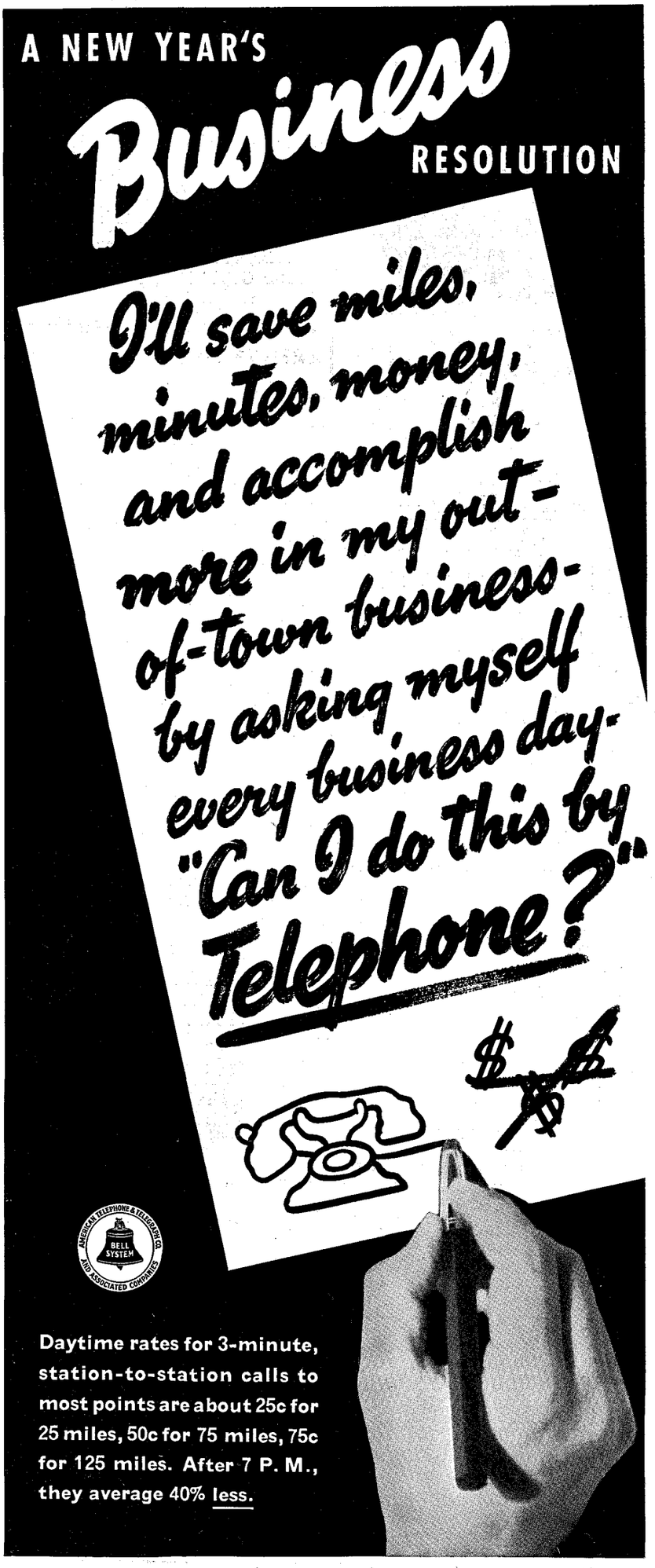
But more recent excavations have proved that the second city was too old, by at least 1,000 years, to have been the one pillaged by the Greeks. None of the others filled the bill, either, except possibly the sixth and seventh layers. The sixth was ruled out by Doctor Blegen because it wasn't destroyed by fire, but by an earthquake.

Great Conflagration

"We concluded," he told The Literary Digest, "that the seventh Troy maintained existence for approximately a century until it was destroyed, doubtless in a great conflagration, in the early years of the twelfth century B.C. . . .

"The new site fits more accurately with the traditional date of the capture of Troy, 1183 B.C. It also affords closer agreement with Homer's version."

Next summer the archeologists hope to uncover some of the magnificent buildings reputed to have been erected in the famous city.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Persons and Personalities

Sharpshooters Into Arms Trade

Nye, Ex-Country Editor, Now Crusading Senator—Soft-Spoken, But Thorny; Champ Clark's Son Carries On

Banging away at the task of getting out the Cooperstown (N. Dak.) *Sentinel-Courier*, a country weekly, one day in 1925, Editor Gerald Prentice Nye received the surprize of his life.

Gov. Arthur G. Sorlie appointed him to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy left by the death of Edwin F. Ladd.

Nye's surprize was no less than that of other North Dakotans. He was not a politician. All his life he had been a newspaper man, an editor and publisher of country papers with only a few months' experience on a large sheet, the Des Moines *Register*.

Sorlie was not quite sure he had the right to appoint Nye. But the Senate, facing a legal issue and a possible precedent, voted him in, 41 to 39. So, eager, keen, bright-eyed, Nye barged into Washington.

Ever since, nominally a Republican, "he has been a thorn in the side of all conservatives, of all who are content with the established ways of economic and political life," E. Francis Brown once wrote of Senator Nye in *Current History*.

"He has been a crusader and, like the famous crusader of the nineteenth century, he will not equivocate and he will be heard. From North Dakota he has brought a deep-seated distrust of Wall Street and finance and of large-scale industry, and a sincere and abiding affection for the little fellow. Yet he is less radical than an old-fashioned liberal, for his point of view is agrarian rather than industrial."

Used to Limelight

To-day, as he directs the public hearings of the Senate Munitions Committee (see page 40), he is one of the outstanding men in Congress, and front-page news. This is not the only time he has been in the big limelight. There was the Teapot Dome mess which he helped to clean up, to say nothing of his Arms Inquiry in 1934.

He is somewhat above the average in height, handsome, slim; his slenderness makes him look taller than he is. His manner is alert, lively, and cordial. Tho an earnest expression frequently clouds his face, he is boyish-looking.

His hair, close-cropped when he first came to Washington, is brown. It is longer now and combed smoothly. His eyes are hazel and as serious as he is himself when on duty. In the Capitol he seldom introduces jocular remarks into his speeches or conversation, tho among his intimates he smiles and laughs a great deal.

Not a dandy, he dresses well, with a leaning toward dark suits, white shirts, slightly flamboyant ties. Once he favored socks, ties, and handkerchiefs of a uniform color.

His voice, low-pitched and quiet, transmits his thoughts with effective dignity. He never shouts. When he is questioning a witness, he looks him directly in the eye and puts his queries clearly and distinctly. While the answer is being given, he frequently draws on a cigar or cigarette, listening intently.

He lives simply, likes to spend his evenings at home. In the spring, when the Senate is not in session, he can be found at Griffith Park watching the Washington Baseball Club. In the winter he attends the wrestling bouts.

© Underwood

Senator Gerald P. Nye: "A thorn in the side of all conservatives"

His friends consider him a good bridge-player, but he doesn't think much of his own playing. He does consider himself an authority on his favorite sport, fishing.

The underlying reason for the present Munitions Investigation which he is conducting is his belief that the establishment of extensive commercial relations with the Allied countries, permitted only by loose application of the neutrality policy first outlined by the State Department, led this country directly into the World War.

Student of Diplomacy

"Read the Lansing and Page communications," says the Senator. "You won't find one word in them of solicitation about the men who would have to sacrifice their lives if this country went to war; about the homes that would be broken; about the debt that war would bring to the great mass of the American people. All you will find is concern about gold, commerce, loans, and profits.

"The Neutrality Act passed by the last Congress, tho it was a compromise measure, marked the departure of the United States from the old hit-and-miss and drift policy

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in favor of a serious endeavor to avoid the currents that sucked us into the Great War."

Never epigrammatic, the Senator is as direct as a rapier, and for all his success, as Kenneth G. Crawford once said in the New York *Post*, "remains the North Dakota publisher in appearance, altho he has discarded the yellow shoes and the high-water hair-cut he brought to Washington in 1925."

* * *

Clark: Lucky Senator

Bennett Champ Clark can thank some lucky star that he is United States Senator from Missouri to-day.

He was considered a poor third when he entered the Democratic primaries of his State in 1932, being opposed by Charles Howell, the Pendergast machine candidate, and Charles M. Hay, an avowed dry. Howell straddled the dry issue and refused to come out either for or against the Prohibition amendment. Clark supported the cause of the wets.

That was where he got the "breaks." Just at the time the Missouri primary campaign was in full swing the wet plank was written into the Democratic National platform for 1932.

Two other circumstances, however, helped to make Senator Clark. He was the son of "Old Champ Clark," one-time Speaker of the House, and he was a stanch friend of the American Legion, of which he was one of the seventeen charter members as well as an incorporator.

More than six feet tall, Bennett Champ Clark is heavy-set and has an inclination toward stoutness. His face is rubicund and round. His hair is thinning.

"He is one of the most amiable people," Clinton W. Gilbert, once wrote of him in *Collier's*, "very sociable; he likes nothing better than to sit up half the night talking. . . .

Interesting Personality

"No more interesting person than he has come to the Senate in many years. . . ."

He was born at Bowling Green, Missouri, January 8, 1890. At the age of ten he began attending Democratic conventions, to which he was taken by his illustrious father. Educated in Washington schools and the University of Missouri, he began the practise of law in 1914. Then he went into the Army and overseas.

Industrious, he gets to work about 8.30 each morning and remains until after six. He is the author of numerous magazine articles and a book, "Old Man Eloquent: John Quincy Adams."

His advanced position in the Senate may also be attributed to luck.

Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis, whom Clark was to succeed, resigned from the Senate a month before his term expired so that Clark could receive the appointment from Missouri's Governor and thus gain seniority over the new members.

"The only way to keep us out of war," he says, "is to formulate a program that will make it impossible for us to be dragged into war. Only mandatory neutrality legislation can accomplish this."

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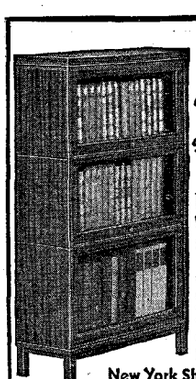

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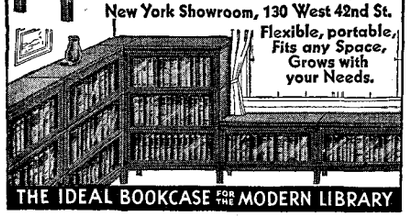

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Press

Issue of Press Ethics

Reporter Who Exposed Rackets Loses Court Appeal

A slight, genial young man dropped an unfinished scenario in Hollywood last week and took a fast train to New York. A court had ruled that he must spend thirty days in Manhattan's ancient, gray-towered Tombs Prison.

Last year, a reporter on the New York *American*, a Hearst newspaper, young Martin Mooney wrote a series of articles on the flourishing "policy racket." Haled before an investigating Grand Jury, he kept resolutely mum about underworld "big shots" who had supplied confidential information.

Having to choose, as his attorney put it, "between legal duty on the one hand and professional honor on the other," Mr. Mooney chose professional honor.

A judge sentenced him for contempt of court. Last week New York State's highest court denied his appeal, regarded by newspaper men as a test case.

Admitting that "there is no statute covering the subject," the Court of Appeals nevertheless concluded "that the policy of the law is to require the disclosure of all information by witnesses, in order that justice may prevail.

"The tendency is not to extend the classes to whom privilege from disclosure is granted, but to restrict that privilege."

Reporters' Risks

Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade paper, finds this verdict logical enough, the law being what it is. It adds, however:

"To compel revelation of a newspaper man's sources in the day's news of sinister combinations of wealth, political power, and ruthless crime is to ask that he sentence his friend to quick and savage assassination. It is to expose the reporter to the same peril.

"The underworld takes care of its own. The politically-minded lawyers guard their own profession zealously. The press, which, in the public interest, must often run counter to both crime and the bar, will continue to run a painful gantlet between them unless it makes its demands clear in legislative halls that it needs and will have the rights enjoyed by other professions."

Efforts to legislate rights for reporters have been made before. Maryland led the way with a law declared "detestable" and "unique" by legal authorities. New Jersey and Alabama followed.

Similar bills introduced in the New York Legislature and, on one occasion, in Congress, failed.

In New York, Reporter Mooney may find little comfort in recalling that, in 1929, fellow-reporters for the Washington *Times* served time for refusing to reveal the names of District of Columbia bootleggers.

In 1914, however, when two reporters of the New York *Tribune* balked at naming jewelry-smugglers who had given material

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Keystone

Martin Mooney (right): *He prefers "professional honor"*

for exposures, they won their appeal by citing a clause which forbids disclosing Customs Department news without sanction by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The question whether newspaper reporters, like priests, physicians, and lawyers," comments the New York *Times*, "may claim legal privileges in refusing to divulge the source of confidential information, has never been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court.

"The courts in those States in which the issue has been raised have repeatedly held that no such privilege exists, and the records are replete with instances of newspaper men serving jail sentences for contempt rather than betray a cardinal ethic of their profession."

"—And Sudden Death"

"The realistic details of this article will nauseate some readers. Those who find themselves thus affected are cautioned, since there is no letdown in the author's outspoken treatment of sickening facts."

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Roadside Warning

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Subscribers to *The Reader's Digest*, lively monthly, found this italicized preface in last August's issue.

Those who, undaunted, still continued, felt chills go down their spines. In relentless, accurate detail, J. C. Furnas, young Harvard graduate, described what happens to the occupants of an automobile when, in collision, "every surface and angle of the car's interior becomes a battering, tearing projectile aimed squarely at you—inescapable."

Since then, despite all warning against nausea, "—And Sudden Death" has rolled up a printed circulation unequaled in magazine history.

It has been the subject of hundreds of newspaper articles and editorials, the lever for thousands of discussions in clubs, schools, and churches, and the signal for an intensive national "safety campaign."

Because of it, according to DeWitt Wallace, *Reader's Digest* Editor, a down-curve has been charted for the first time since the recording of motor fatalities. He attributes a saving of 4,000 lives, since August, at least indirectly, to "—And Sudden Death."

Reprints Distributed

More than 3,500,000 reprints were distributed by *The Reader's Digest* alone. Two thousand newspapers, with an estimated circulation of 20,000,000 readers, published it.

It is credited with changing the nature of newspaper reporting and photography in motor mishaps. Typical is the new realistic treatment of accidents by the New York *World-Telegram;* and the reproduction of a grim photograph in the New York *Daily Mirror*, showing a husband weeping over the auto-crushed body of his wife. It was captioned "—And Sudden Death."

Forty States have ordered copies of the article for distribution to drivers. In Missouri, 250,000 copies were supplied by an insurance company to be sent to every applicant for license plates. Other insurance companies have reproduced it in journals read by more than a million policyholders.

Another million and a half copies, prefaced with appeals for safe driving by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, are going into the hands of motorists from New York police.

Traffic-regulation offenders have been forced by judges in New York and Detroit to read the article, then and there, sometimes aloud.

Magazines with 15,000,000 readers reprinted it.

The latest outlet has been the publication of "—And Sudden Death" in book form by Simon & Schuster, alert New York publishers. Sold: 200,000 copies.

"Total printed circulation exceeded 35,000,000," says *The Reader's Digest* this month. "'—And Sudden Death' is said to have been more widely discussed than any magazine article for years."

Considering this a modest appraisal, the Omaha *World-Herald* writes:

"Undoubtedly the palm for the most effective piece of writing done in 1935 should go to J. C. Furnas, author of '—And Sudden Death.'"

An accident to his own car gave him the idea for the article, says Mr. Wallace.

Winter Rail Fares to CALIFORNIA have NEW and LOWER Price Tags

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Patrick Fingers in Hockey Pie

No One Has Had More Influence on Rules of Professional Ice-Game Than Lester Patrick—His Sons May Carry On

The higher they sit, the louder the professional hockey fans bellow. Nothing makes them bellow louder than a low-score game, kept there by an air-tight defense.

Last week the annual chorus against the "stall-gait," or bottled-up hockey, beat down from the upper balconies and even out of the press-boxes. The chief reason was the winning system used by Jack Adams's Detroit Red Wings against the New York Rangers. Despite Adams's recent wail against the "stall-gait," his Red Wings beat the Rangers by getting a two-goal lead and then sitting down on it so hard that no Detroit defense-man dared go beyond center ice for fear of arousing the wrath of Mr. Adams.

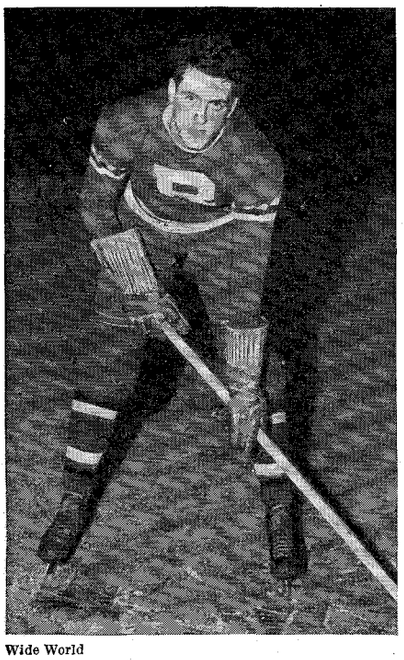
Exciting, or Futile

"Hockey can be the most exciting of all games or the most futile," Dan Parker wrote in the New York *Daily Mirror*. "I suppose there is real satisfaction in a scoreless tie for a fan versed in the fine points of the game. He can appreciate the perfect defense that brings about such an outcome . . . but I'd like to see what effect it would have on hockey if all restrictions against forward passing were abolished. I don't think it would make goals so cheap that they wouldn't be appreciated. As things stand they are a luxury."

Ivan ("Ching") Johnson, genial, bald-headed bad man of the New York Rangers, made a plea for scientific, close-checking hockey in *Today:* "Since the league has expanded, the tendency has been for more scoring, to appeal to those who do not know too much about the scientific angles. The rule-makers might do well to forget about all this, for all over the circuit the fans are becoming experts. I'll wager that the gallery customers in Madison Square Garden know as much as anybody in Canada about hockey. It's amazing how they have caught on and often call offsides and fouls before the referees blow their whistles."

Acme

Lester Patrick: He fairly oozes hockey



Wide World

Murray Patrick: Hockey only one of eight with him

No one has exerted a greater influence on present-day professional hockey and its regulations than gray-haired Lester Patrick, Manager of the Rangers. Last week Colin A. Gravenor, Montreal sports-writer, said of him: "He has been prying the lid off hockey for thirty-five years to see what made it tick and when he put the gadgets back there always were a few parts missing and a few Patrick-made parts added."

Patrick was the first defense-man ever to whirl past center ice to score a goal—and that was around the turn of the century when he was playing for the Brandon, Manitoba, Hockey Club. Lester and his brother, Frank, Manager of the Boston Bruins, originated the play-off system in professional hockey.

Lester is in his early fifties now. Tall and lean, he has a long, thin face with blue eyes that widen and darken when he starts talking hockey. His wavy, iron-gray hair is creeping backward on his high forehead, but there still is plenty of it.

Last week he picked up his shell-rimmed glasses, read newspaper criticisms of the "stall-gait" and scoreless ties, grunted, and turned to a LITERARY DIGEST representative: "Yes, I agree that spectators get sore over scoreless ties, but we have tried to get away from that kind of game. Whether the day will come, in my lifetime, when we do get away from it, I don't know.

"Look at your great American sport of football. You get plenty of draws in that, but no one seems to object. Look at hockey: we give them an extra ten minutes trying to break the draw. Football doesn't.

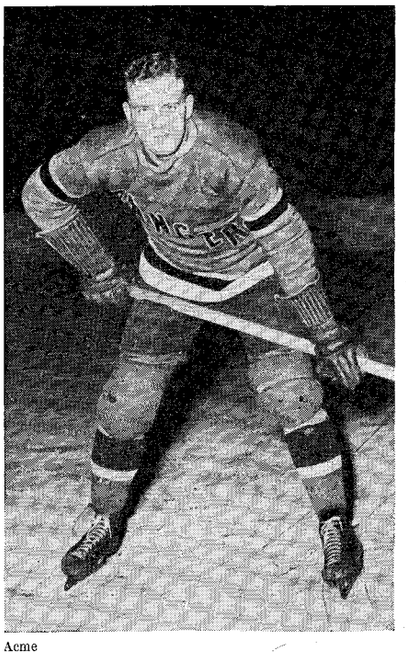
Human Angle

"Every one is satisfied with his own sport. Why do they always compare hockey with other sports? The human angle prevails. If you were brought up on ham and eggs for breakfast, you keep on eating ham and eggs for breakfast. We're professional showmen in hockey and we work with supply and demand. We're interested in *J. Q. Public* and, when *J. Q. P.* fills all the seats, we know we're right."

Lester Patrick oozes hockey. So do his two sons, Lynn and Murray. Lynn, who is twenty-three, is on the Rangers, and Murray, who is twenty and already being hailed as the greatest all-round Canadian athlete since Lionel Conacher was in his prime, is on the Rovers, a Ranger farm-team.

At present, Lester, as he is known to his sons, is more interested in Murray's future than in a change of the hockey rules. Murray is amateur heavy-weight champion of Canada and the State of Washington. In addition, his activities include cycling, basketball, baseball, Canadian football, English rugby, and track and field. He has picked up medals and trophies in all of them.

Lester wants Murray to stay in the ring only if he wins. If Murray takes up box-



Acme

Lynn Patrick: Tradition and skill made him a Ranger

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ing permanently he will be fighting a strong hockey tradition in the family.

The Patricks have an apartment in a New York hotel, but they go to British Columbia when the heat sets in. It's too much for them. Mrs. Patrick, who does the cooking for the family, isn't keen on a ring career for Murray. She doesn't sleep on nights before he fights. To date Murray has won eleven fights out of twelve, has nine knock-outs to his credit, altho he has been boxing only sixteen months.

Son as Successor

But Lester, despite his tolerance, would like to see Murray come on in hockey and take his place eventually with the Rangers, who are not overstocked with youth at the present writing.

The Rangers' manager, like most hockey-players, is superstitious. Just before the Rangers won the Stanley Cup from the Maroons in 1928 Lester grabbed a few wisps of hay from the back of a cart. He still keeps them between the leaves of an old note-book. "Ching" Johnson admits there are enough good-luck tokens on the Rangers "or any other team for that matter" to start a curiosity shop. And the Rangers never have skated without the cherubic "Bun" Cook leading the parade onto the ice.

Lester insists that if he had it to do all over again, he'd be a criminal lawyer or a brain specialist. When he gets going on hockey, one can see how seriously he takes his "lost careers."

Sport Shots

Down Under: Bob Kiphuth, Yale's swimming-coach and Chairman of the United States Olympic Swimming Committee, hopped into a diving helmet and vest weighing thirty pounds and took a "fish's-eye view" of his squad from the bottom of the New Haven pool last week.

Said Kiphuth of his trip: "It's the only way to get a true image and to study accurately the pupil's balance, stroke, and actual technique. It's so good I'm going to continue it for the rest of the season."

* * *

Seventeenth: New York University's basketball team won its seventeenth straight victory last week, and its ninth of the present season. Victims were the Kentucky Wildcats. N.Y.U. made the basket dance forty-one times to twenty-eight for the Southerners. Another capacity crowd of 18,000 saw the game in Madison Square Garden, New York. College basketball seems to be following football into the commercial "big time."

* * *

Unofficial: Yvon Robert, a French Canadian, claimed the world wrestling championship last week after pinning the present champion, Danno O'Mahoney, and then knocking him through the ropes. The bout, which took place unofficially at Holyoke, Massachusetts, followed a series of challenges from Robert which O'Mahoney had to answer because Robert charged into the ring, eyes blazing and ready for business.

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Motor-Boating Preens for 1936

Industry Believes National Motor Boat Show Ushers in Banner Year; Dreams of Blissful Summer Afloat Intrigue Yachtsmen

In a summer-sky setting of azure and gold, with masts towering forty feet, the 1936 pleasure-craft grand fleet is on parade at Grand Central Palace, New York City, in the thirty-first annual National Motor Boat Show, from January 17 to 25.

Yachtsmen are likely to note two strong currents: marked progress in boat-building and greater optimism throughout the industry.

From wee kaiaks and canoes to fishing-boats and cruising motor-yachts, this 1936 fleet offers a wide range of types coupled with striking designs, mechanical refinements, and simpler operation. More than 200 manufacturers of boats, engines, and accessories are represented in the three-floor $1,000,000 exhibit.

Motor-cruisers, sail-boats, inboard-runabouts, outboard-boats, utility-boats, sea-skiffs, and frost-bite-dinghys vie among trim, sleek family-cruisers ranging up to fifty-six feet.

Powerful Diesel and gasoline engines which propel Coast Guard cutters, swift commuters, and racing-boats at speeds well over a mile a minute are arrayed beside outboard-motors turning out less than two horse-power.

That yachtsmen from near and far are interested in the exposition goes without saying, as Clarence E. Lovejoy points out in *The Spur:*

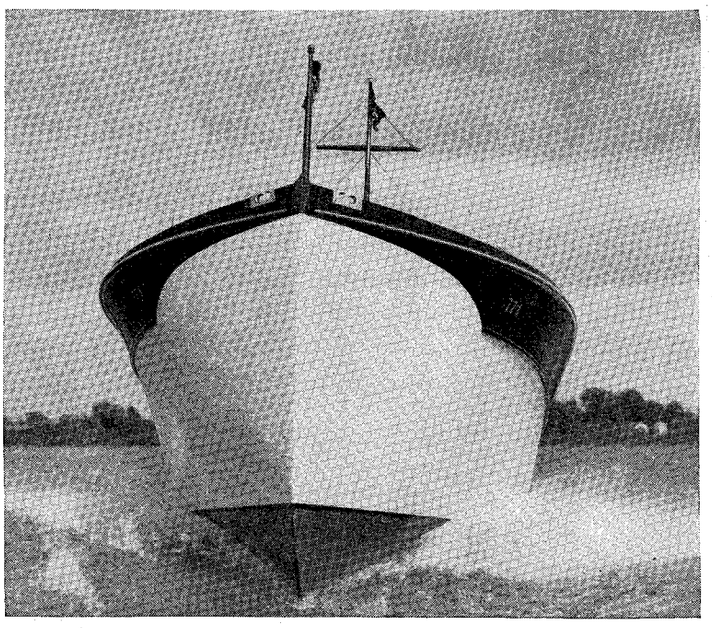
"New Yorkers, and thousands more from the hinterland, go through a curious ritual every January. On dry land, and without danger from rocks and reefs and fathoms, they go to sea indoors. Even with swirling snow outside, they dream of next summer afloat, of rolling decks on vacation-cruises, of sunburn on their faces, freckles on their noses, and salt water in their veins. . . .

Champion Optimists

"Yachtsmen, and, especially, skippers of motor-driven cruisers are the champion optimists of the world. Even an obese, office-anchored lawyer fancies when he sticks a yachting-cap on the side of his head and twirls the spokes of a steering-wheel that he looks like Lord Beatty, and he wonders why the rest of the world doesn't likewise spend week-ends or vacation months poking into snug harbors on Long Island Sound and the other coastal and inland waterways, where there are no traffic-cops.

"Some claim there are 1,500,000 pleasure-craft in the United States. No one knows exactly. Altho the Federal Government registers small yachts, and documents larger ones, it has no jurisdiction for authorizing them or counting them on the inland lakes and rivers.

"Within the last three years the millions spent on government dams in Western States have created huge, new, man-made lakes where yacht-clubs are springing up monthly. . . . Whereas the early years of pleasure-boating were meant for millionaires . . . the sport has long since become possible for nearly everybody. . . ."



Head-on view of 1936 model thirty-eight-foot motor-cruiser, on exhibit at New York Motor Boat Show

Exuding good cheer, pleasure-boat builders avow that their industry has shown a heartening upturn in production and sales. There was a definite revival of buying interest last year, and every manufacturer is planning to care for greatly increased volume in 1936.

And they are looking to foreign, as well as domestic, markets. American-built boats are shipped whole by rail and steamer while direly-needed parts have been sent even by air. There are American-made motor-boats on Lake Titicaca, 12,500 feet above sea-level, on the Peruvian-Bolivian border.

Before this Show there were eleven months and two weeks of planning, designing, building, painting, upholstering, plumbing, wiring, and, finally, transporting the boats, engines, and accessories to the Grand Central Palace. These meticulous preparations lead *Motor Boating* to predict:

"It will be a good year for the industry. Even now, before the great National Motor Boat Show, and the increased number of local shows scheduled, dealers in reliable, sturdy craft and established lines of engines and accessories are busier than they have been for years interviewing prospective buyers and actually selling their wares for a season which promises to begin earlier and be of greater importance than ever before. . . .

"It is our belief that 1936 will be a year of healthy progress throughout the whole realm of boating, both in sport and industry."

The Rudder's "Quarter-Deck Talk" amplifies this forecast by explaining:

"According to all advance indications, this progress among engine, boat, and accessory manufacturers has been along practical and utilitarian lines, with a view to definitely improving products, rather than merely showing them in different colors.

"The Show promises to be far more interesting this time than in the past few years, a natural result of the greatly increased activity which has been noted during the past season. . . . As was the case last year, we will see several additions to the list of fuel-oil and Diesel-engine manufacturers. . . .

"The industry has gotten into its stride once more, but it is doing it with much less fanfare and more practical progressiveness than in the 'gold old' *balmy* days."

Taking note of "Diesel-Engine Progress for the Small Yacht," Dwight S. Simpson, writing in *Yachting*, explains more about this motor which is one of the engineering features of the Show:

"Not so many years ago a Diesel of as little as fifty horse-power would have been eyed with suspicion. Metals then used would not stand the heat in the small units required, and the methods of handling the minute quantity of fuel needed . . . were crude and unreliable. To-day, two-cylinder engines of five or six horse-power are available. . . .

"If we add . . . that the latest engines are more reliable than the early ones, I have given you the story of the development of the small marine Diesel in a nutshell."

Summing Up

In surveying the "New Year and New Boating Goods," *Motor Boat* has this to say:

"Summed up, the new boats to be exhibited at the Show, as well as offered through other sales-channels, show a marked trend toward the cabin-types, no especial increase in speed, but general refinement of all details. . . .

"Prices have been reduced in a few cases. but this is due to improvement in the production-schedules so that there is a factory-saving. . . .

"Boat prices seem to run about the same as formerly. What change there is is probably upward, altho the difference is slight in almost every case. Even if the buyer must spend another $50 or so for his boat, he is assured of receiving a much better craft than in former years. . . ."

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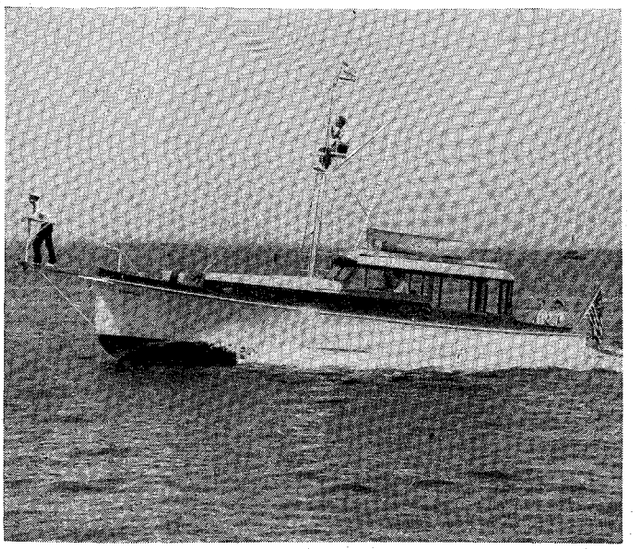
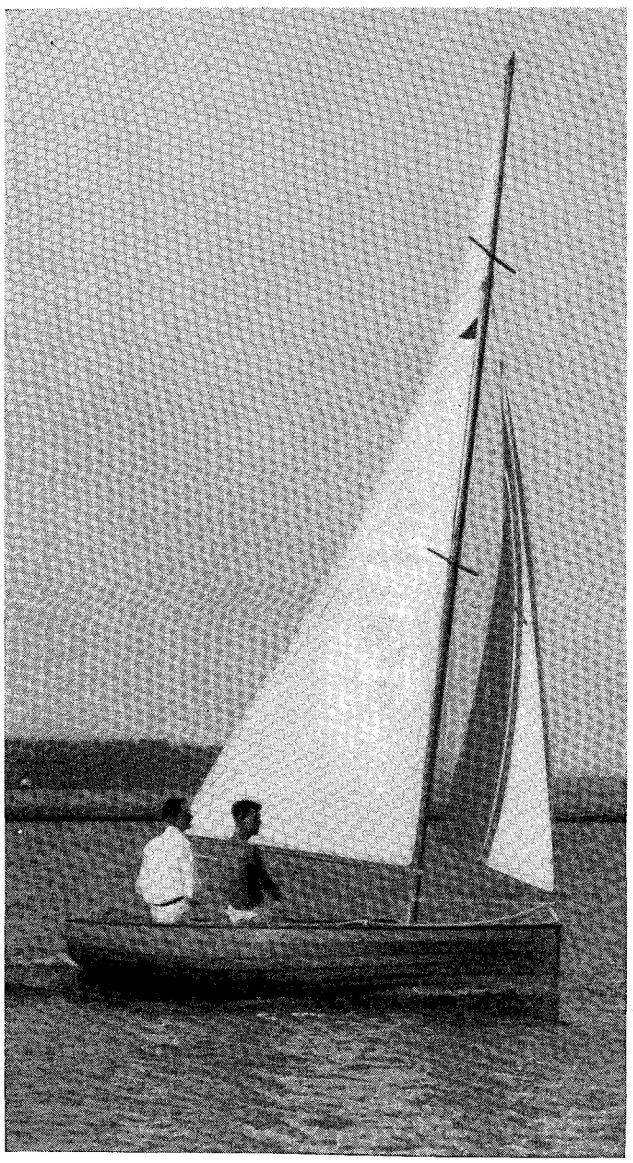
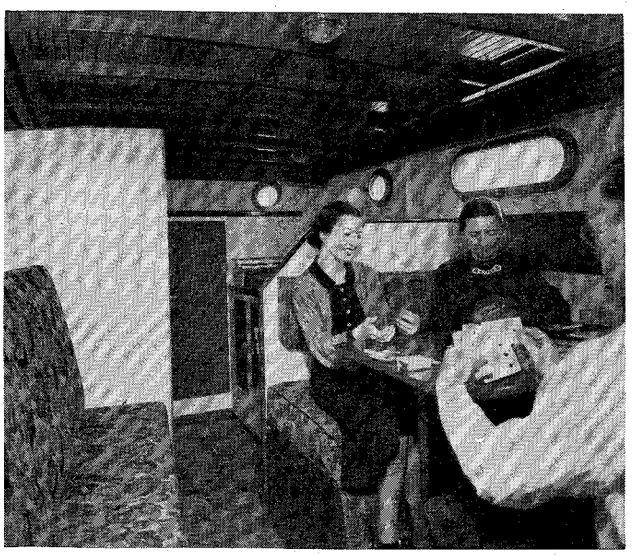
Gar Wood's trophy-fleet de luxe utility-runabout, one of the speed-boat class with plenty of 1936 zip



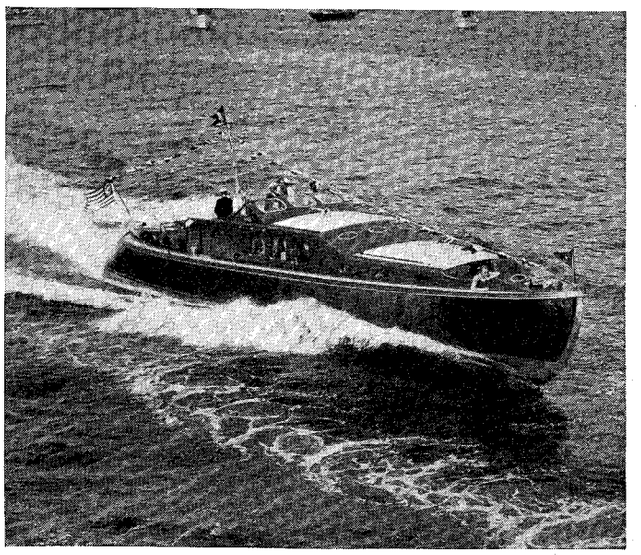
Elco's thirty-eight-foot angler: latest power-boat for deep-sea swordfishing and sailfishing, it is widely used in blue and white water-sport



Skaneateles Boat & Canoe Company's four-teen-foot international dinghy, open class



Chris-Craft's twenty-eight-foot single-cabin cruiser fea-tures dining-nook convertible into a double bed with deep-springed upper and lower berths, sleeping four



Wheeler Shipyard's sixty-nine-foot commuter, with two 800 horse-power Packard marine engines, goes to town in a hurry

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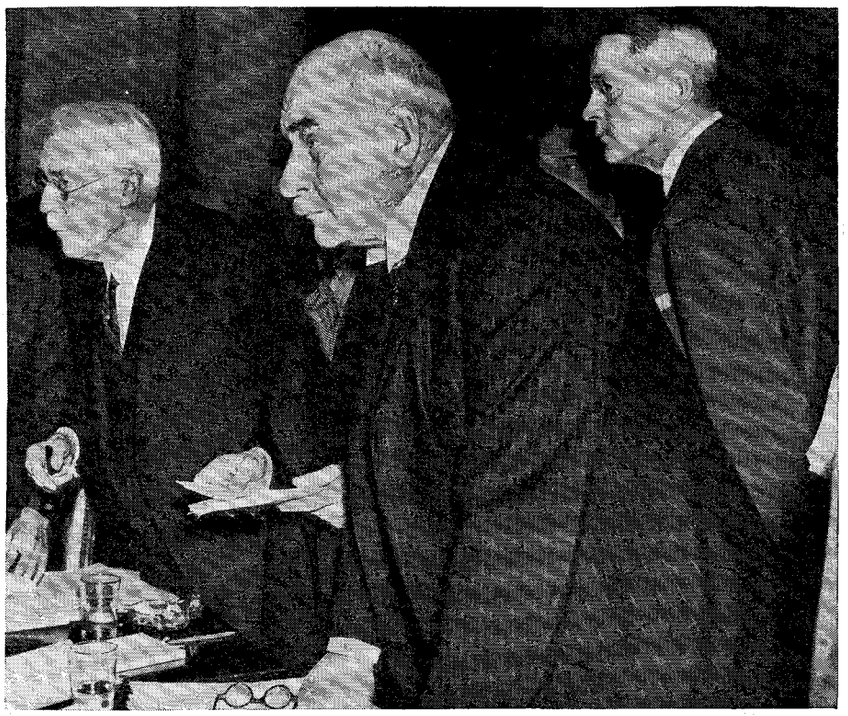
Arms, Loans, and the Bankers

J. P. Morgan Resents Munitions Inquiry Statements That Business and Finance Was a Chief Factor in Forcing America Into War



Keystone

At the witness-table: Frank A. Vanderlip, J. P. Morgan, and George Whitney, appearing before the Senate Munitions Committee

Senator Gerald P. Nye heads the Senate Munitions Committee that is investigating the causes of war.

The boyish-looking North Dakotan declares that the fear of losing trade and profits drew us into the World War. He insists "that where our pocketbook was, there would we, and our hearts, ultimately be."

Last week, John Pierpont Morgan resented statements of Munitions Committee members that "activities of American business, and of American bankers, were a chief factor having to do with America's entry into the World War."

The international banker insisted Germany drove us into the war "by a series of insults and injuries beginning with the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and ending in the crowning insult of suggesting that Mexico make war on us, promising it should have assistance, and the surrender of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico as a reward."

Mandatory Terms

Early last week, Senators Nye and Bennett Champ Clark introduced in the Senate a drastic neutrality bill (see page 7), imposing mandatory terms upon the President.

It came as a prelude to public hearings by the Munitions Committee on the war activities of J. P. Morgan & Company and other bankers. For months Committee investigators had pored over a car-load of War-time records of the Morgan firm. They had searched State Department files.

Morgan partners and attachés took twenty rooms at the Hotel Shoreham in Washington. The next day, Mr. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont led the delegation into the vast, red-curtained, marble Democratic Caucus Room in the Senate Office Building. In that same room, during a banking investigation in 1933, an enterprising publicity man sat a midget on Mr. Morgan's knee.

Nautical Début

"Mr. Morgan arrived in the usual burst of flash-light bulbs, big and heavy and black," wrote Karl Schriftgiesser in the Washington *Post*. "He looked something like his own yacht, the *Corsair*, plowing through the entrance to Bar Harbor, piloted by two police-boats, and followed by a whole fleet of lesser craft.

"His huge gold watch-chain looked as if he were all ready to drop anchor, and the shell-rimmed spectacles were like a life-boat hanging from its davits.

"George Whitney, his partner, is long and gray, like a Class K racer off Newport. Thomas W. Lamont, the rest of the fleet, looked pretty seaworthy, too."

Mr. Morgan read a personal statement into the record at the beginning of his testimony. He said the Morgan firm, as purchasing-agent, bought $3,000,000,000 worth of materials for Britain and France, during a period beginning in 1915, and extending to American entry into the War. Commissions amounted to $30,000,000, or one per cent.

"The fact that the Allies found us useful, and valued our assistance in their task," the financier said, "is the fact of which I am most proud in all my business life of more than forty-five years."

Neither the banker nor Mr. Lamont, his partner, made any bones about favoring the Allied cause from the beginning of the War.

The vast War supplies had to be financed, and France soon was knocking at our banking doors for a loan. On August 15, 1914, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan answered a Morgan query:

"Loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality." The Great Commonor previously had written President Woodrow Wilson:

"Money is the worst of all contrabands, because it commands everything else."

Credit Problems

Chairman Nye reverted to foreign financing. He evidently sought to prove that pressure exerted by banking leaders on President Roosevelt tapped the sluice-gates for foreign credits. He introduced a previously unrevealed memorandum by Counselor of the State Department Robert Lansing, dated October 23, 1914. This disclosed that Mr. Wilson, while disapproving sales here of bonds of the belligerents, on that date tacitly approved credits for trade.

Within a few days the first American loan of $10,000,000 had been made to France by Morgan's house and the National City Bank of New York.

Next came a series of revelations involving War-time notables. Early in August, 1915, Morgan & Company, with a $50,000,000 demand-loan to the British Government nearly exhausted, withdrew support for the pound sterling from foreign-exchange markets. The pound fell precipitously.

Three days later, H. P. Davison, Morgan partner, told Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo that the pound's fall threatened American trade with the Allies, and advocated American loans to them.

About a week later, Mr. McAdoo recited Davison's remarks to President Wilson, and pleaded for a revision of Administration policy. Within seventy-two hours Mr. Wilson wrote Mr. Lansing, then Secretary of State, that the Government would take no action either for or against loans to belligerents. He told the Secretary to state this "orally," and "not put it in writing."

Exactly seven weeks later, the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 was offered to the American public by J. P. Morgan & Company. Other loans followed, and then War debts with our entry into the War.

Last week the Morgan representatives denied vigorously that the firm ever had used the British pound situation as a "lever" to force action by the Wilson Administration.

"The bankers did not bring any such pressure to bear," Mr. Lamont asserted.

"Gentlemen, it seems to me that you are committing the common logical fallacy of saying 'afterwards, and therefore because of,'" declared Mr. Morgan.

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50 Years of Electricity

Westinghouse Head, at Jubilee, Tells of Transformed Home

Flickering shadows on the walls of a simple country home are among the first memories of genial A. W. Robertson, powerfully-built Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh.

His mother molded by hand the candles that cast those shapes, he recalled last week in a speech opening the Golden Jubilee celebration of his company.

"She cleaned her floors with a broom," his voice boomed to gatherings of 40,000 employees and their families in 100 cities all over the world, linked to Pittsburgh by the company's own short-wave radio system.

"She pumped water from a well and carried it into the kitchen. She had no bathroom . . . no refrigerator. Her fuel was wood . . . hot water was a luxury."

That house, in tiny Panama, New York, still stands, and is owned by Mr. Robertson.

"Its rooms are now bright with electric light . . . a vacuum cleaner keeps the floor clean. An automatic pump supplies water . . . an electric refrigerator keeps food fresh.

Transformed Home

"If my mother could come back to live her life over again in this new home, I honestly believe she would prefer it next to Heaven."

In this personal way the hearty official traced the change electricity has made in an average home.

He became Chairman of the Company in 1929. Westinghouse has paid more and more attention to household appliances since the crash in that year started its stock from 292⅝ to a depression low of 15⅝.

Mr. Robertson, ex-lawyer, was equipped by his early life to be a depression chairman. He was one of nine children; his Scotch emigrant father died before he was four.

With capital of $65, he entered Alleghany College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and eked out his expenses by working in a sawmill, operating a bath-house, keeping books, reporting for the local newspaper, and running a boarding-house.

His quest for knowledge then took him to Pittsburgh, where he studied law while teaching in a private school he founded himself.

"During that time," *The Electrical World* says, "his chief and absorbing interest was in learning to understand people. Industry, thrift, finding ways to make money—that came with the Scotch blood. . . . But the study of human beings was his own idea."

With this background, he led Westinghouse out of the red in 1934.

The Company pioneered in alternating current on a large scale at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Harnessing Niagara Falls came two years later.

Spectacular events were the first railroad electrification (part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford) and opening the pioneer broadcasting station (KDKA, Pittsburgh).

Clip YOUR WAY

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To The Victor Safe & Equipment Co.
118 Payne Ave., No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Please send free packet of MAK-UR-OWN *Index Tabs advertised in* LITERARY DIGEST, *Jan. 1936.*
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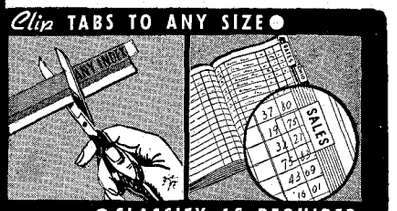

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...and other liberal religious literature sent upon request.
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"Director reduced waistline from 42 to 34 in. Feel 10 years younger. CONSTIPATION GONE—No tired, bloated feeling after meals." G. Newton, Troy, N. Y.

WORKS AWAY FAT
Massage reduces—so does Director. Its elastic action, with every movement of your body, causes a gentle, changing, vibrating pressure that easily, comfortably works away abdominal fat.
RESTORES VIGOR
Director puts snap in your step, helps to relieve "short breath," restores vigor. You look and feel years younger as soon as you wear Director Belt.
Break Constipation Habit Loose, fallen abdominal muscles go back where they belong. Massage-like action of Director increases elimination and regularity in a normal way without the use of harsh, irritating, harmful cathartics.
SENT ON TRIAL—Send TODAY for FREE details of NO-RISK TRIAL offer.

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YES, send me FREE details on TRIAL offer.
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The Open Forum

Lindbergh

Sir:—The departure of Colonel Lindbergh and family for England in quest of asylum from kidnapers raises the question as to why America of all civilized lands is given over to kidnaping and lynching. These twin iniquities are applied to the opposite poles of society. The mob wreaks vengeance upon the poor and defenseless victim; the kidnaper seeks a shining mark among the rich. Disregard for the sacredness of life operates throughout all social levels.

Maybe Lindbergh's predicament will awaken the nation to its besetting sins.

Washington. KELLY MILLER.

Sir:—No one denies Lindbergh or any other man the right to live wherever he wants; but the manner in which he left this country should be resented by every red-blooded man and woman.

It was an unjustified flight. He and his family could have been safely put aboard any ship, any place, any time.

Greater men than he have been protected safely. A. B. NIMITZ.

Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Sir:—I think if the Lindberghs want to be let alone they ought to be let alone. As an old newspaper man, this seems to me to be reasonable in every respect. If they create news, it ought to be printed, whether they choose to live in England or the United States; but if, weary of the spotlight, they desire to live a serene, normal life, that desire ought to be respected.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tampa Flogging

Sir:—Your telegram, dated December 18, 1935 [re article "Tampa's Fatal Flogging," LITERARY DIGEST, December 28], was telephoned to me at my residence. The night it was received we had about reached the climax in our investigation, which had taken the entire time of my office since the first of December. While I was highly honored by you and THE LITERARY DIGEST by this invitation to comment on the case, every minute was so consumed that I did not have time to word any appropriate comment. Nor was I able to do so until since the first of the year. At that late date such comment could hardly have been used and, therefore, I refrained from communicating with you.

Nine men have been apprehended and it is possible that two or three more will be. We are devoting thought and attention now to the conviction of these men. While the cases will be prosecuted in our Criminal Court of Record by our County Solicitor, inasmuch as the bulk of the investigation was carried on by the Sheriff's office and my office, in conjunction with the Mayor, I shall continue to lend every possible assistance until the cases are entirely concluded, or disposed of.

Every good citizen of Tampa, no matter of what creed or belief, has resented this blot on our community and not one of them will be satisfied until the guilty parties are punished according to their deserts.

J. REX FARRIOR,

Tampa, Florida. State Attorney.

Earthquakes

Sir:—In THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 14, 1935, there is an article on "Quick Thinking in Earthquakes," consisting chiefly of quotations from a paper by Sherwin F. Kelly. Some of the advice given by Mr. Kelly is good, some is bad, and the best advice of all was not mentioned.

With very few exceptions, advice to leave a building and go into the street or the yard is bad. During an earthquake some years ago, the only person killed in a certain city was a man who rushed out of a hotel and was hit on the head by a falling brick just as he reached the sidewalk.

In my opinion, the very best thing to do, if you are in a building, is to stand in a doorway. Falling plaster and bricks can not hit you on the head there, and the door-frame gives you a measure of protection not found in any other place.

SIDNEY DEAN TOWNLEY,
President of the Seismological Society of America.

Stanford University, California.

Thank You, Mr. Valentine

Sir:—My congratulations on your return to the editorial policy that for so many years made THE LITERARY DIGEST unique.

M. H. VALENTINE.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

And You, Miss Gresham

Sir:—May I express my appreciation of THE DIGEST's return to its former editorial policy. LOLA O. GRESHAM.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

And You, Mr. Huling

Sir:—I think THE DIGEST is improving.

Buena Park, California. F. G. HULING.

We Appreciate This

Sir:—General conditions have brought me to the necessity of exercising economy in all ways possible but I can not do without THE DIGEST. R. B. PUTNAM,

Washington. Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps.

And This

Sir:—The magazine is surely a fair and complete review of current events. I would be crippled as a teacher without it.

Marion, Indiana. ALLEN BOWMAN.

Also This

Sir:—We find we can't get along without it.

San Pedro, California. HARRY D. EARL.

And We Bow

Sir:—I think you publish a very fine paper.

Santiago, Chile. L. D. MINNER.

Again

Sir:—I rejoice that you have restored your "Film Rating." M. C. BANKS.

Boston.

And Again

Sir:—Mail is a little slow in reaching here, but we wait for the DIGEST with all the greater interest. PHIL BROOKS.

Fairbanks, Alaska.

Southern Cause

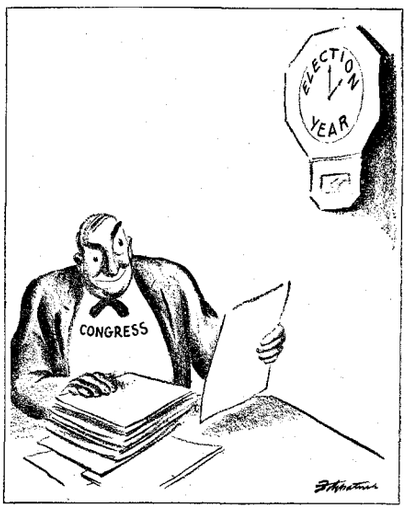
Sir:—Mr. Jameson of Massachusetts ["The Open Forum," December 28 issue] asks why the Confederate cause has been given such sympathetic treatment of late and why Lee and "the other Southern leaders" have been praised so highly.

The answer is quite simple: the thinking people of the country, regardless of any sectional pride, have come to realize that the losing side often can be partially or even wholly right. Only the most bigoted, most ignorant person can look back over seventy years at the causes for the struggle between the North and the South and fail to see how much right the South had in its stand.

As for praising Lee, what other man since earliest times better represents the true Christian gentleman?

I am not a Southerner. I lost four uncles in the Union army and would have lost a fifth at the Devil's Den, Gettysburg, if a "rebel" had not risked his own life two nights in a row crawling out beyond his lines to give my uncle, who was lying desperately wounded, some precious water. Perhaps this deed has helped me to my appreciation of the Confederacy. T. E. CLARKE.

Seattle, Washington.



With One Eye on the Clock

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Twelfth Man

Sir:—In your "Sport Shots" in the January 4 issue you state that the twelfth man in the Dartmouth line-up against Princeton was never found.

Enclosed clipping and picture of Mike Mesko, lunch-wagon attendant of Rahway, New Jersey, will show that he was found and given a royal reception.

MRS. T. P. ROBINSON.

Niagara Falls, New York.

(Motion-pictures of the celebrated incident in the Dartmouth-Princeton game clearly showed that the 'twelfth man" was not Mesko, tho newspapers and the Yale Club of New York thought so for a time.—Editor.)

Slip

Sir:—In your December 28 issue there appeared the following item, in the column "Slips That Pass in the Type":

Gargling Lynxes? Salt water is found in two more wildcats. Enid (Oklahoma) paper.

It must be admitted that there was a slip in that column, but it was *not* made by the Enid paper. In the parlance of the oil industry, a "wildcat" is an oil well which is drilled in new or unproven territory. Practically every great oil field which has been developed was once wildcat acreage.

When salt water is found instead of oil, the drillers experience just another of the many disappointments that fall to the lot of the men who spend their lives in the search for black gold. ADELAIDE B. REICHEL.

Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Same Mail

Sir:—Right here I drop THE LITERARY DIGEST for good. Your praise of Communists is disgusting to all patriots.

Wichita, Kans. ANONYMOUS.

Sir:—Kindly discontinue sending me copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST. I find your articles too conservative. STANLEY EPSTEIN.

Spotswood, New Jersey.

Sir:—The enclosed unpatriotic front [THE LITERARY DIGEST cover photograph of Stanley Baldwin at time of British elections] makes me wonder if this magazine is not the official organ of some foreign Power, who don't pay their war debts. Foreign comment is O.K., but for us to eulogize our inferiors with this type of display prompts me to voice my nauseated attitude. C. E. EURIT.

Gary, Indiana.

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

January 4.—New York City begins drive to enforce law barring unescorted children under sixteen from attending movies; summonses served on fifty-nine theaters.

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and her daughter, Miss Constance Morrow, leave United States for England to join Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his family.

Dr. P. W. Zimmerman and Dr. A. E. Hitchcock of Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York, with paper on plant growth, win $1,000 prize offered by American Association for the Advancement of Science, for "a noteworthy paper" on original research.

Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois receives letter from President Roosevelt denying further Federal relief grants to Illinois, but advising him that a 25,000-person increase had been made in State WPA quota.

January 5.—Seven pounds of gold contributed to Italy by parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption at Bayonne, New Jersey, for Red Cross purposes.

National Executive Committee of Socialist Party at Philadelphia deposes New York State Committee controlled by Louis Waldman and Right Wing group in its feud with Norman Thomas and Left Wingers; temporary committee of fifteen to function pending reorganization.

Demonstration against Japan's policies in China staged by more than 1,000 in Chicago's Chinatown; parade sponsored by Chinese Students' Alliance of North America and Chinese trade and fraternal organizations.

Jay E. House, noted journalist, dies at Christ's Hospital, Topeka, Kansas; conducted a column "On Second Thought" for thirty-four years on Philadelphia newspapers.

January 6.—United States Supreme Court, by six to three decision, holds AAA unconstitutional.

Ouch!

—*Cassel in the Brooklyn* Daily Eagle

President Roosevelt, in annual budget message to Congress, asks $6,752,000,000 to finance Government for fiscal year beginning July 1.

Garment workers in New York City threaten strike of 105,000 unless employers meet demands for new regulations.

Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act for relief of insolvent farmers held unconstitutional by United States District Judge Mortimer W. Byers in Brooklyn, New York.

Charles A. Stoneham, President of the New York Giants, National League Baseball Club, dies in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Public Works Administration approves loan of $3,430,000 for Birmingham, Alabama, Industrial Water System, Senators Black and Bankhead announce.

January 7.—Farm leaders from all over the United States called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to meet in Washington January 10 and 11 to try to devise agricultural program to take place of AAA.

Court of Appeals of New York State rules that confidential information obtained by a newspaper reporter is not privileged and can not be withheld when demanded by a court; refuses to set aside sentence of Martin Mooney, reporter for the New York *American*.

Section 2 of Fair Trade Law of New York State, which permits price-fixing by the State, held unconstitutional by Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals at Albany.

One hundred and thirty-five railroads join in suit, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, challenging constitutionality of revised Railroad Retirement Act and its taxation vehicle; will use same arguments by which AAA was ruled void.

January 8.—Secretary of the Navy Swanson appoints Vice Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, commander of Scouting Force of the U. S. Fleet, to be commander-in-chief of the Fleet, succeeding Admiral Joseph M. Reeves in June; other changes in Navy high command announced.

Score of coal-miners and their wives rescued from snow-bound ranch near Alpine, Wyoming, where they had been marooned since January 5.

Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, New York, will become principal base of United States Coast Guard Aviation Section for part of Atlantic Coast.

Full court privileges to reservation Indians charged with crime granted by Government; since 1884 tribesmen had been subject to arrest and trial by judges chosen by reservation superintendents.

January 9.—Democratic National Committee votes to hold Party's National Convention in Philadelphia, beginning June 23, two weeks after Republican Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

John Van A. MacMurray, former Minister to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, appointed Ambassador to Turkey by President Roosevelt.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, who had been Temporary Chairman of the Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, elected Permanent Chairman and Owen D. Young Permanent Vice Chairman at meeting in Washington.

Officials of United States and Switzerland sign reciprocal trade agreement, effective February 15, 1936.

Supreme Court attacked for its ruling invalidating the AAA at farmers' mass-meetings at Union City, Paris, and Hartsville, all in Tennessee; other mass-meetings planned.

January 10.—President Roosevelt signs proclamation extending Gold Reserve Act for another year; $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund retained.

The $3,500,000,000 "United Front" cash Bonus Bill passed by House of Representatives by vote of 355-59; bill provides for immediate cash payment of veterans' certificates; does not specify how money is to be raised (see page 7).

School-teachers of Atlantic City, New Jersey, refuse to accept pay-rise; say that school system needs improvement and suggest use of funds for that purpose.

New red and blue air-mail special delivery stamp announced by Postmaster General Farley; will go on sale February 10 and cost sixteen cents.

Four persons killed, thirteen injured as terrific gas explosion wrecks Town Hall at Pendleton, Indiana.

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Blegen—archeologist (p. 31)—seeking the *pagan* is Doctor *Blegen (blay'gen)*.

Cecil—soprano—rimes closely with *nestle* and *vessel*.

de Prorok—archeologist of Egypt and Ethiopia—just *pro'rock*.

Donat—French movie actor (p. 20)—in France, he is called *ro-bare' dough'nah*.

Feuchtwanger—author (p. 24)—in German it is nearly *foykt'vahnger*.

Huehn—American barytone—in two syllables, he says: *hew'en*.

Iliffe—Baron and newspaper owner—as if written *eye'liff*.

Inge—"the gloomy Dean"—will not cringe, so rimes it with *sting, fling, sling, ring*, and *king*.

Keuls—construction engineer (p. 29)—new buildings of *Keuls* will glisten like *jewels (kew'uls)*.

Werfel—German poet and novelist—as if, in English, *vare'fel*.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Big-Hearted Bank.—HUBBY—"The bank has returned that check."

WIFE—"Isn't that splendid! What can we buy with it this time?"—*London Answers.*

Annihilated.—"It is a fact that in the near future British scientists hope to successfully split the atom," says a writer. The infinitive, of course, has already been shattered beyond repair.—*Punch (London).*

Paragon of Virtue.—MOTHER—"You good-for-nothing! Why don't you take a pattern from your father?"

SON—"What has he done?"

MOTHER—"Why, he has just got two years off his sentence for good conduct."—*Lektyr.*

Facts Are Facts.—The reporter was sent to write up a charity ball. Next day the editor called him to his desk.

"Look here, what do you mean by this? 'Among the most beautiful girls was Horatio Lucian Dingley.' Why, you crazy idiot! Old Dingley isn't a girl—and besides he's one of our principal stockholders."

"I can't help that," returned the realistic reporter. "That's where he was."—*Masonic Craftsman.*

In a Nutshell.—The theater was in an uproar.

"They're calling for the author," said the manager.

"But I can't make a speech!" replied the man responsible for the play.

The manager grabbed the playwright and impelled him along the passage. As he shoved him toward the curtain he said curtly: "Well, just go in front and tell them you're sorry."—*Hudson (N. Y.) Star.*

Chivalry.—A certain middle-aged spinster has a vivid memory of Texas courtesy.

She was struggling with a hot cup of coffee in a small-town railway-station, trying to gulp it before the train pulled out. A cowboy, seated a couple of stools away, noted her plight, and seeing the guard waving to the woman, came to the fore.

"Here, ma'am, you can take my cup o' coffee. It's already saucered and blowed."—*Portage la Prairie (Manitoba) Graphic.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Total Flop.—The annual Christmas party at the Ashley-street school was hell yesterday afternoon.—*Springfield (Mass.) paper.*

Voice of Experience.—— ——, a Christmas Day baby of 1935, offered his recipe for longevity: "I've never used tobacco or intoxicating liquor."—*Graysonia (Ark.) paper.*

Sharp Features? or Boring Eyes?—To Fontainbleau, where we saw the room in which the Pope, as a prisoner, signed his abdication, and why Napoleon, at a later date, signed his own, and whittled a hole in the table with his wife.—*Adelaide (Australia) paper.*

Breathing Breeches.—Give a living gift. A splendid variety of pants to choose from. —Riverside Greenhouse.—*Charles City (Ia.) paper.*

Vivisecting Valet?—Help Wanted—Body man, waiter, chef, cook, lady carver and salad work, housekeeper.—*San Bernardino (Calif.) paper.*

Willowy Ash Blonde.—The main ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton was the setting for a large tea dance given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. —— —— to introduce to society their botium ferns and tall palm trees daughter.—*New York paper.*

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FOR THE BETTER SHAVES YOU GET WITH INGRAM'S, THANK THE THREE SPECIAL INGREDIENTS WHICH THIS SHAVING CREAM CONTAINS!

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3 COOLS THE SHAVE; BANISHES AFTER-STING.

Every time you shave they give you this help—

1st, wilt whiskers at the skin-line, so you need not hack and hoe to get them off. 2nd, smooth the skin to prevent scuffing razor strokes. 3rd, cool your face while you shave, and keep it cool when you've finished.

Any man may get top-notch shaves once in a while. But Ingram's shavers get them every day. And at less cost. Ingram's is concentrated. It goes further. Three months of cool shaves in every tube or jar.

And if you are a "bluebeard"—a twice-a-day shaver—Ingram's will be your special friend. It conditions your skin—so you can shave as close and often as you like, without irritation. When you try Ingram's, you'll be one of the world's best shavers!

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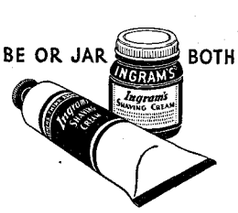

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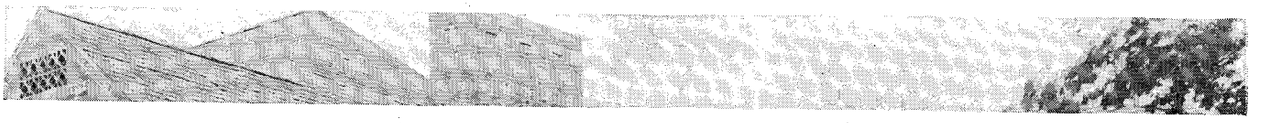
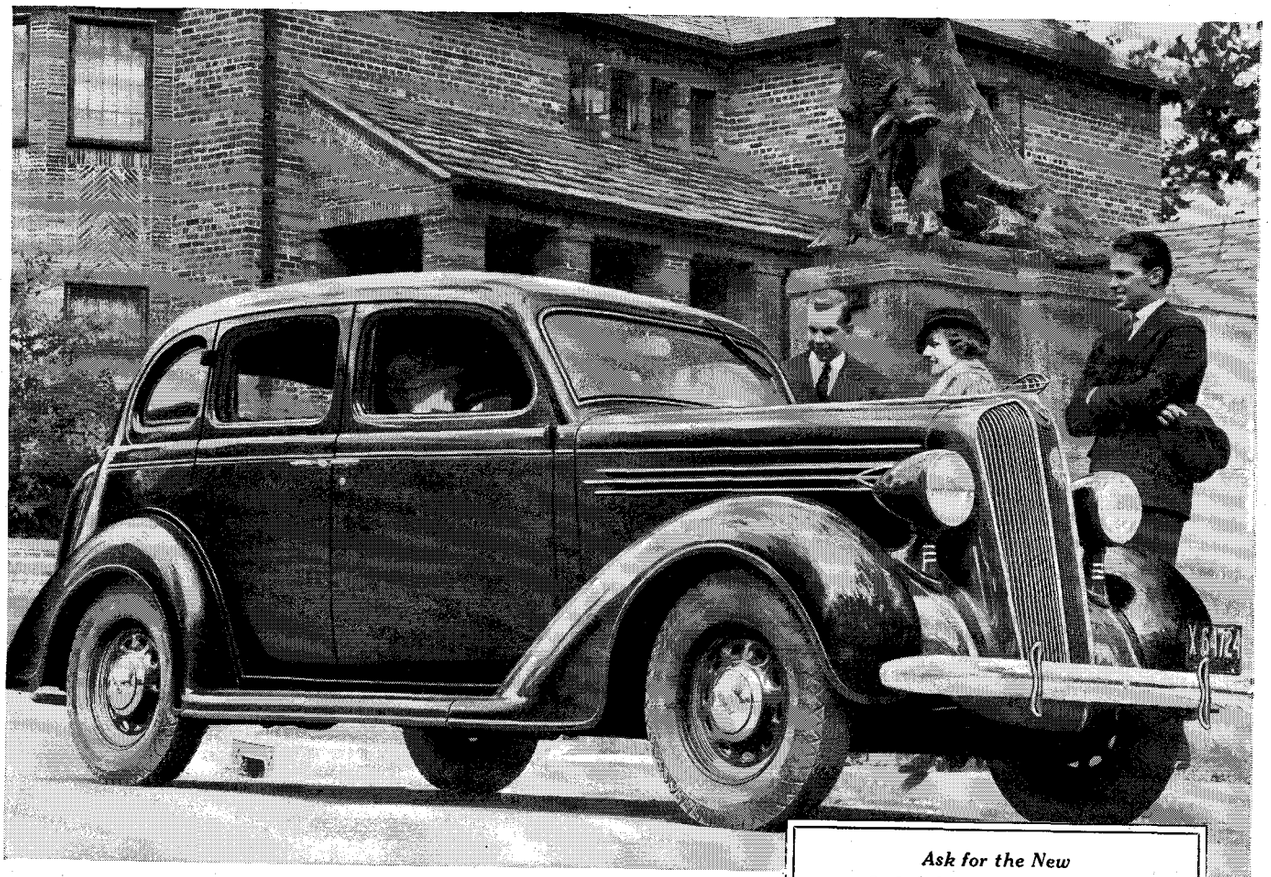


It's the Most Beautiful of "All Three"!



Big 1936 Plymouth is the Smartest Low-Priced Car Ever Produced!

THIS 1936 PLYMOUTH is not only the most beautiful, but also the biggest and roomiest of the leading low-priced cars. The whole car is longer... lower... it has luxurious inches of extra room.

Plymouth uses a new, costly enamel that gives the most durable and brilliantly lustrous finish you ever saw on a low-priced car. Plymouth rust-proofs not only the fenders, but the whole body... and every sheet metal part... before finish is applied.

Plymouth has *lasting* beauty. Women pick the car on sight. You'll agree it's as beautiful inside as out.

Plymouth is not only beautiful, it's America's most economical car ... Plymouth owners report 18 to 24 miles on a gallon of gas... and the lowest oil consumption.

There's greater safety, too, for your family: there's the protection of this Safety-Steel body... and Plymouth's 100% hydraulic brakes.

Your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer will gladly arrange a demonstration for you any time you say.

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You can figure it out for yourself.

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